Reg

Justice

(With which THE NEW TIMES is Incorporated)

No. 212 MADRAS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1937 HALF ANNA

IPTION

...	Rs. 1-4-0
...	Rs. 3-8-0
...	Rs. 7-0-0
...	Rs. 14-0-0

icipalities, District, etc. per month.

TRIES—Rs. 8-8-0 month

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From SAT., 11th Sept.
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Corporation of Madras

WANTED

Applications are invited for the post of Educational Officer, Corporation of Madras, from Graduates of any University with a University degree in art of teaching, on a salary of 250 with a motor car allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem. Applicants should state their qualifications, age, caste, experience, &c. Applications should reach the undersigned before the 25th instant.

R. SUBBAYYA NAIDU,
Commissioner.

Corporation of Madras,
Ripon Buildings,
9th September, 1937. (34-d)

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NOTICE

GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY FOR THE FILM WORLD

DAILY 3 SHOWS

BROADWAY TALKIES

PRESENTS

M. K. RADHA & SABITA DEVI

IN

"BHAKTHA TULASIDAS"

(TAMIL TALKIE)

FROM SATURDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER, 1937.

27TH WEEK IN MADRAS

CROWD GETTING MAD

at KINEMA CENTRAL

"CHINTAMANI"

(Tamil Talkie)

From Saturday, 11th SEPTEMBER, '37.

Rates, Shows and Matinee as usual.

2ND AND FINAL WEEK

Saraswati Talkies

RATNA BAI SISTERS

IN

RAJA BHAKTI

(TAMIL TALKIE)

From SATURDAY, 11th SEPTEMBER, '37.

Rates, Shows and Matinee as usual.

COMING NEXT:

CHINTAMANI

(TAMIL TALKIE)

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Is the business feeling bad?

ADVERTISE!

Stocks and Shares make you mad?

ADVERTISE!

Grumbling never paid the rent;
Worrying never made a cent
If on profits you are bent,

ADVERTISE!

Out the grouser from your list;
Be a cheery optimist;
Jump above depression's mist—
You have lots and lots to sell?

ADVERTISE!

Say it often, sty it well—

"JUSTICE"

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Special Short Classified Advertisements: "Wanted", "To Let", "Notice" and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, not exceeding three lines, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line or part of a lne Annas 4.

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PROF. RAJA

Principal, Institute of Occult Sciences,
Magnetic Healer, Tipster, Divinator, Astrologer,
Palmist, Crystal-gazer, etc., etc.

YOU would be better off than what you *ARE*.

3 Questions Rs. 5/-

Life reading Rs. 10/-onwards

Magnetic charm for general success: Rs. 7-8-0 each.

Give birth particulars or time of writing or palm impression.

Prof. RAJA, B.A., M.I.B.M.,
C/o "JUSTICE," Madras.

LEGAL NOTICE

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES,
MADRAS.

Suit No. 6893 of 1937.

Messrs. Mudaliar & Co. ... Plaintiffs.

vs.

D. Bashiam, 32, Gengu Reddy Road, Egmore, Madras...Defendant.

Notice is hereby given that the above suit for recovery of Rs. 999-10-0 due by defendant in respect of dealings, is posted for hearing on 15-9 1937 at 11 a.m. before the Chief Judge and that if the defendant fails to appear the suit will be decided exparte.

N. PANCHANATHA AIYER,
(514) Advocate for Plaintiffs.

SEE MADRAS WEEKLY NOTES

FOR

The Latest Case Law and for Certainty

—: (O) :—

SOME OF THE MANY OPINIONS

A CITY ADVOCATE:—

"I have been using almost every day the M.W.N. Reports ever since it was started in 1910 and I have great pleasure in testifying to the excellence of the numerous decisions . . . The very able and energetic Editor of this Journal has done very great service to the Bench, Bar and the Police . . . The reporting is very prompt and accurate . . . reported within a week or ten days of the pronouncement and no legal Journal is so prompt in reporting cases . . . Every reportable judgment finds a place in this valuable Journal immediately after the judgment is pronounced . . . I also mention the excellent and attractive way in which this Journal is printed . . . M.W.N. is indispensable to all Practitioners, Judges, Magistrates and the Police to get through their ordinary work."

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"I have been a subscriber to M.W.N. from almost the commencement of the Journal. The reporting and the selection of the cases to be reported has always been good; and in recent years the Journal has been made specially useful to the lawyer practising in criminal courts by prompt reporting of all useful cases relating to criminal law. It is unnecessary to praise a Journal of such long standing and I wish it all success in the future years."

A MAGISTRATE:—

"I find your Journal very useful. I particularly appreciate the fact that the reporting is prompt and your idea of giving a summary of the facts of the case before reporting the judgment itself is very helpful. I am certain your Journal will be of great use to the Bench and the Bar alike."

—(:o:)—

A DAILY GROWING JOURNAL.

1934 Volume contains 493 cases; nearly 200 cases did not appear anywhere at that date.

1935 Volume contains 627 cases; nearly 250 cases did not appear anywhere at that date.

1936 Volume ending June contains 283; nearly 138 cases have not appeared anywhere so far.

Some of the Judgments appear in full in our Reports by the time they appear as Short Notes in others.

THE M.W.N. REPORTS

Are an essential unit of the necessary tools of the progressive and successful lawyer.

M.W.N. REPORTS

Render maximum efficient serviceby giving the latest trent of Judicial decisions for quick, safe and definite advice to clients.

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All Leading Cases are promptlyreported enabling the practitioner to get a sympathetic hearing fromJudges without having to unnecessarily waste the Court's time by irrelevant or copious citations.

BEST MEDIUM OF ADVERTISEMENT

To reach the largest number ofLawyers and Judges in Civil and Criminal Courts in South India andalso the adjoining Native States. Our advertisement service is efficient;and helpful suggestions are always at the disposal of those who need ouradvice regarding the advertisement to be displayed before the legal profession.

MADRAS WEEKLY NOTES, 5, Thambu Chetty St., MADRAS.

MUSHTAQ ALI'S SECOND CENTURY

ALIGARH MEET COMBINED COLLEGES

Vigorous Batting By Iftekharuddin

Colombo, Sept. 9.

The Aligarh University commenced their fifth match of the tour against the Combined Colleges to-day.

Batting first, the visitors declared at 297 for seven wickets. Mushtaq Ali, giving chances at 30 and 59, hit up 108, including one six and eight fours. Iftekharuddin's 49 included three sixes and six fours. Bobby, who scored 83, hit five fours.

The closing scores :

Aligarh : 297 for seven and declared (Mushtaq Ali 108, Bobby 83, Iftekharuddin 49, Masud 21, De Krester 2 for 60, Fernando 2 for 36, Misso 2 for 34).

Combined Colleges : 153 (De Krester 40, McCarthy 23, Misso 29, Pires 30 not out, Mushtaq Ali 2 for 41, Habibulla 6 for 30).

Madras Cricket League

WEEK-END FIXTURES

Madras, Sept. 10.

The following are the matches posted to be played on Sunday in the Madras Cricket League Tournament :

"A" Division

Speucer's Sports Club vs. Triplicane Sports Club (at Spencers.)

Triplicane Cricket Club vs. Young Men's Association (at the Christian College grounds).

M. and S. M. Rly. Sports Organising Committee vs. Nungambakam Sports Club (at the Anglo-Indian and European grounds, Perambur).

Minerva Club vs. Perambur Club (at Perumbur).

Chepauk United vs. Eastern Club (at the Medical College grounds).

"B" Division

B. and C. Mills vs. Socials (at the Telegraphs grounds.)

Corporation Sports Club vs. the Mylapore Youths Recreation (at the Corporation grounds)

Egmore Recreation vs. the Chetput United (at the Spur Tank).

Postal Audit Cricket Club vs. the Kamyuth Club (at Halloway's Gardens).

Trades Staff vs. Madras University Union (at the Old Engineering College grounds).

Y.M.C.A. vs. Saraswathi Recreation (at the Y. M. C.A. grounds).

"C" Division

Nehru Cricket Club vs, George Town Cricket Club (at Mambalam.)

Mylapore United vs. Jupiter Sports Club (at the Spur Tank)

Villivakkam Cricket Club vs. the Thyagarayanagar Cricket Club (at Mambalam).

Madras Football League

KILPAUK AND MOTI JUVENILES IN DRAWN GAME

Madras, Sept. 10.

The Madras Football League Tournament commenced yesterday when, in the First Division, the Moti Juveniles drew with the Kilpauk Athletic Association at the Y. M. C. A. grounds, neither team scoring.

The result came as a mild surprise to the large crowd of spectators as the Moti Juveniles, last year's runners-up for the Championship, were expected to win easily. The Kilpauk defence, however, came out of the fight with their colours flying high.

The game was played at a fast pace with the Kilpauk quintette more in the picture in the first half. Mani was the cleverest forward on the field and twice he put in grouud shots which were saved by Rangiah, the Moti custodian.

In the second half, there was a big fight between the Moti forwards and the Kilpauk defence but the honours went to the latter and when the final whistle went, the score sheet was still blank.

Saturday's Fixtures.

First Division :—M. U. C. vs. Tilaks (at the Medical College grounds), Minerva "A" vs. the B. and C. Mills (at the Mills' grounds), and the Primrose vs. Y. M. R. C. "A" (at the Old Engineering College grounds.)

Second Division :—Trade Staff Club vs. the Y. M. C. A. (at the Y. M. C. A. grounds).

Calcutta Races

ACCEPTANCES AND SELECTIONS

(From our own Correspondent)

Calcutta, Sept. 10.

The following are the acceptances for eight day's races of the Monsoon Meeting, Saturday Sept. 11.

THE LAWN PLATE—DIV. I
Distance—(About) 7 Furlongs.

Chetak 9-7, Muignabo 8-8, Sana Malt 8-7, Matoushka 8-6, Scotch Kale 8 4, Bathurst 8-4, Irish Finance 7-7 Stealaway 7-10.

THE LAWN PLATE—DIV. II
Distance—(About) 7 Furlongs.

Right Dress 9-8, Empress 9-2, Scotch Nell 8-4, Shallot 8-3. Spionogue 7-13, Spinnerule 7-13 Cendrillon 7-12, Dirty Dick 7-8, Happvman 7-7, Wallridge 7-7.

THE SANDOWN PLATE
Distance—(About) 1 Mile 3 Furlongs.

Ten Cents 9-6, Crystal Legacy 9-6, Matoushka 8-9, Sole Heiress 8-12, Leatherette 8-9, Scotch Kale 8-7, Young Bachelor 8-7, Spionogue 7-7, Shamrock 7-7, Old Time 7-7.

THE KEMPTON PLATE.—DIV. I
Distance—(About) 6 Furlongs.

Chariot 9-6, Cognac 9-3, Arcadi-n 8-3 Royal Maundy 7-10, Falloch 7-7.

THE KEMPTON PLATE— DIV. II
Distance—(About) 6 Furlongs.

Sunny Kent 9-4, King Wallace 8-8, Neddins 8-4, Pigeo 's Blood 7-11, Sea Token 7-11, Doonbeg 7-9, Billaidee 7 8, Tosca 7-7.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE
Distance—(About) 6 Furlongs.

Toomba 9-4, Figneldean 9-1, Nippy 9-0, Field Magnet 8-10, Alight 8-2 Copper Patch 8-1, Slaney Valley 8-0, Big Boy 8-0, Yucanno 8-0, Mira Cos 8-0.

THE CROXTON PARK PLATE—
Distance—(About) 6 Furlongs.

Demoiselle 11-12, Mira Cos 11-2, Hot Number 10-11, Idarent 10-8, Englands Motto 10-3, Ambers Echo 9-11, Chillundie 9 7, Parallel 9 7.

SELECTIONS

The Lawn Plate–Div. I

Muignabo	Win
Scotch Kale	Place
Irish Finance	Place

The Lawn Plate–Div. II

Spionogue	Win
Spinnerule	Place
Empress	Place

The Sandown Plate

Matoushka	Win
Leatherette	Place
Ten Cents	Place

The Kempton Plate–Div. I

Chariot	Win
Cognac	Place

The Kempton Plate–Div. II

Doonbeg	Win
Sunny Kent	Place
Pigeon's Blood	lace

The Newmarket Plate

Toomba	Win
Figeldean	Place
Slaney Valley	Place

The Croxton Park Plate

Idarent	Win
Mira Cos	Place
Demoiselle	Place

Probables

Chariot
Toomba
Doonbeg

EGMORE FOOTBALL FINAL

Madras, Sept. 10.

In the final match of the First Annual Sevens Juniors Football Tournament, run by the Egmore Social Club, the Brahmananda Memorial Club were awarded the trophy, the Eleven Lotus being scratched.

An exhibition game was played instead of the final. A large crowd was present.

Mr. V.D. Joseph, President of the Social Club, awarded the Cup and medals to the members of the winning team.

Poona Races

ACCEPTANCES AND SELECTIONS

(From our own correspondent)

Poona, Sept. 10.

The following are the acceptances for fourth day's races of the Poona Big Meeting, Saturday, Sept. 11.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE—Div. III —Distance(About) 6 Furlongs.

Walk Over 9-4, Iraq Bahadur 9-4, Harry Johnson 8-1, Tarick Beg 8-10, Mahmood Beg 8-10, Watchmaker II 8-5, Advocate 8-2, Mosul King 8-2, Thousand Dollars 8-0, Silver Star 7-13, Kannanah 7-9, Mulzoom 7-6 and Desert Prince 7-6.

THE INDIAN BREEDERS STAKES.—Distance — (About) 1 Mile.

True Man 9-6, School for Scandal 8-5, Vijayamala 8-5, Rising Sun 8 5, Vanity Fair 7-2 and Cherie 7-2.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE—Div. II. Distance—(About) 6 Furlongs.

Rajput 9-4, Iraq Gift 9-2, Taj Nizam 9-0, Majid Pasha 9-0, No Limit 9-0. Bahar Neel 9-0, Nur Jehan 8-13, Amir 8-12, Sa'ami 8-6, Gani 8-1, Gold 7-12, Timiat 7-12, Honest Beauty 7-5, Gold Mine 7-5, The Leader 7-4, and Soufa 7-2.

THE AUTUMN PLATE—Distance —(About) 1½ Miles.

Corcy 9-7, One Time 9 5, Etessam 8-9, Ringsend 8-9, Balylinch 8-9, Cash 8-1, Winning Post 8-0, Heritance 7-12, Royal Task 7-7, Cybo 7-2, and Kirkibost 7-2.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP—Distance —(About) R. C and Distance.

Jahan Ara 9-2, Al Hamil 9-0, Al Muqbif 9-0, Taj Shamama 8-0, Krishna 8-4, Zozan 8-4, Bushboos 8-4 Nassirwan 8-2, Fiery Face 8.2, Fata Kashaf 7-12, Starlight 7-9, Ajwad 7-7, Dilawar 7-7, Taj Subhan 7 5, and Ghaflah 7-5.

THE NEWCASTLE PLATE—Distance—(About) 6 Furlongs.

Paper Boy 9-7, Heritage 9 4, Grenadier 9- , Plymouth 8-10, Budapest 8-10, Bastion 8-7, Who's Who 8-5, New Radnor 7-7, Garden Warbler 8-4, Havana II 7-10, Tipperary 7-10, Be Brave 7-7, Don Tancredo 7.7 and Monster 7-5.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—Distance—(About) 6 Furlongs.

Mythical Monk 9-0, Shell Out 9-0, Gay Pop 8 12 Oceanus 8-11, Himat 8-11, Sarason 8-4, Desert Hero 7-10, Danny Boy 8-2, Tatyoon 8 2, Harem 7-10, Staff Officer 7-10, Greek Artist 7-10, Fred Stephens 7-5 and Karaway 7 5 10

THE BEDOUIN PLATE —Div. I —Distance—(About) 6 Furlongs.

Violence 9-10, Mamluk al Iraq 9-4, Yanoos 7-7, Karam Allah 9-2, Yawir Awar 9-0, Reform 8-13, Samra Layali 8-9 Vershan 8-7, Burgess 8 3, The Duke 8 3, Amirulmulk 7-9, Argonaut 7-6, Al Saffah 7-6 and Aziza 7-2.

SELECTIONS

The Bedouin Plate–Div. III

Iraq Bahadur	Win
Thousand Dollars	Place
Watchmaker II	Place

The Indian Breeders Stakes

School for Scandal	Win
True Man	Place

The Bedouin Plate–Div. II

Gani	Win
Iraq Gift	Place
Majid Pasha	Place

The Autumn Plate

Etessam	Win
Heritance	Place
Balylinch	Place

The Governor's Cup

Bushboos	Win
Jahan Ara	Place
Fata Kasaf	Place

The Newcastle Plate

Bastion	Win
Heritage	Place
Garden Wabler	Place

The Paddock Plate

Shell Out	Win
Himat	Place
Danny Boy	Place

The Bedouin Plate–Div. I

Vershan	Win
Yawir Awar	Place
Reform	Place

Probables

Vershan
Etessam
Iraq Bahadur

MADRAS SHIPPING LIST

HOMEWARD

Name of Steamers	Calling Ports	Date Due	Leave for	Date of Sailing.
Clan Macilwraith	Madras	In Harbour	London and Glasgow	10 Sep
Aussa	Cuddalore	In Porr	Trieste	
Silverpalm	Madras	12 Sep.	Pacific Ports via Calcutta	
City of Bath	Madras	12 Sep.	U. S. A. via Calcutta	
Monte Piana	Madras	12 Sep.	Italian Ports	
Liebenfels	Madras	14 Sep.	Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg & Bremeu	
Clan Mactavish	Madras	14 Sep.	London and Glaagow	16 Sep.
Porthos	Madras	18 Sep.	Marseilles*	
Tampa	Madras	20 Sep.	U. S. A. Ports via Caleutta	
Lahore	Madras	21 Sep.	London, Dundee, Continent and Middlesbrough	21 Sept.
Clan Macquarrie	Madras	22 Sep.	London and Glasgow	
Clan Stuart	Madras	28 Sep.	London & Glasgow	30 Sep.
Mulbera	Madras	5 Oct.	Marseilles, London, Dundee, Continent and Middlesbrough	
Isipingo	Madras	8 Oct.	East and South African Ports	
Steel Ranger	Madras	9 Oct.	American Ports via Calcutta	
Nagpore	Madras	19 Oct.	London, Dundee, Continent and Middlesbrough	
Domala	Madras	2 Nov.	Marseilles, London, Dundee, Continent and Middlesbrough	
Leconte De Lisle	Madras	3 Nov.	Marseilles*	
Nirpura	Madtas	16 Nov.	London, Dundee, Continent & Middlesbrough	
Modasa	Madras	30 Nov.	Marseilles, London, Dundee, Continent & Middlesbrough	

OUTWARD

Gurna	Madras	In Harbour	Bombay, Bhatnagar & Karachi	10 Sep.
Chilka	Madras	12 Sep.	Penang via Negapatam	14 Sep.
City of Bath	Madras	12 Sep.	Calcutta	
Ethiopia	Madras	13 Sep.	Rangoon	17 Sept.
Penang Maru	Madras	13 Sep.	Japan Ports viaPondicherry	
Mulbera	Madras	15-16 Sep.	Calcutta	
Ockenfels	Manras	16 Sep.	Calcutta via Coconada & Vizag	
Hatipara	Madras	16 Sep.	Calcutta via Coramandal Ports	
Nurjehan	Madras	16 Sep.	Cuddalore, Negapatam, Tuticorin Cochin, Calicut & Bombay	
City of Salisbury	Madras	29 Sep.	Calcutta	

Rangoon Mail Steamer every Friday.

Straits Mail every other Tuesday with transhipmen Far East and Australasia.

* These Steamers take cargo to Djibouti, Suez, Port Said and to the Far East and Australian Ports with transhipment at Colombo.

(') These Steamers take cargo to the Far East and Australian Ports with transbipment at Singapore and or Saigon

The above details are only approximate and are subject to alteration.

Madras, 10-9-37.

R. C. PATERSON.

COMMERCIAL

MONEY & SHARES

MADRAS

EXCHANGE

Madras, Sept. 10.

B. C. Rate T. T.	...	18 1/16d.
B. C. Rate D.D.	...	18 1/16d.
Banks Selling T.T.	...	18 3/32d.
Banks Selling D.D.	...	18 3/32d.
Banks Buying Rate Demand Draft on London	...	18 3/16d.
Banks Buying Rate 3 months' Sight on London	...	18¼d
Banks Buying Rate 6 months' Sight on London	...	18 9/32d.

Market:—Dull.

France Banks Selling D.D. 970 Francs per Rs. 100.

Germany Banks Selling T. T. 91 Marks per Rs. 100.

American Dollars Banks Selling Demand Draft Rs. 269½ per 100 Dollars.

American Dollars Banks Buying Demand Draft Rs. 264 per 100 Dollars.

Straits Dollars Banks Selling Demand Draft Rs. 157 per 100 Dollars.

Straits Dollars Banks Buying Demand Draft Rs. 152 per 100 Dollars.

Hongkong Banks Selling Demand Draft or T.T. Rs. 84½ per 100 Dollars.

Shanghai Banks Selling Demand Draft or T.T. Rs. 83 per 100 Dollars.

Japan Banks Selling Demand Draft Rs. 77¾ per 100 Yen.

Java Banks Selling Demand Draft or T.T. Guilders Rs. 65 per 100 Rupees.

Paris/London Cross Rate 135.87 Francs per £. 1 Stg.

London/New York 4'9482 Dollars per £. 1 Stg.

London/Milan 94 02 Lira per £ 1 Stg.

London/Amsterdam 8'98 11-16 Florins per £. 1 Stg.

Reserve Bank of India rate 3 p. c.

Bank of England rate 2 p. c.

R. C. PATERSON,
Broker, Madras.

Madras, Sept. 10.

We have this day received a cable from our London Principals giving the following latest quotations:—

Kerala Calicuts (1 11-12 sh. paid up) at Sh. 2-10½ Sellers.

Ooregum Gold Mining Co., Prefs. (10 Sh. paid-up) at Sh. 19-3 Sellers.

Tavoi Tin Dredging (4 Sh. paid-up) at Sh. 4-5½ Sellers.

Champion Reef Gold Mines (10 Sh.) at 40 Buyers.

KOTHARI & SONS.,
Brokers, Madras.

MADRAS BULLION

Madras, Sept 10.

Sovereign (Retail) Rs. 22-3-3.

Sovereign (Wholesale) Rs. 22-2-9.

Mint Bar Gold (Forward Bombay delivery) per tola Rs. 34-12-0.

Mint Bar Gold (Ready delivery) per tola Rs. 34-10-6.

"Moosa" Gold (per tola Rs. 34-4-6.

Bar Silver (Forward Bombay delivery) per 100 tolas Rs. 51-6-0

Bar Silver (Ready delivery) per 100 tolas Rs. 52-4-0.

Silver (Retail Price) As. 0-8 6 per tola)

BOMBAY

(Associated Press)

Bombay, Sept. 9.

Rs. A. P.

Call money ½ per cent.Lenders.

EXCHANGE

Banks selling rate 1sh. 6-3/32d. to 1sh. 6-7/64d. quiet steady. Banks selling D. D. 1sh. 6-3/32d. to 1sh. 6-7/64d. Three months credits 1sh. 6-7/32d. New York T. T. 268-1/2.

Sovereign 22 2 3

Bombay share is closed till 14th September

MADR

Mean Daily M

(For the 24 ho
on

Atmospheric pres to 32° F., s gravity)	
Temperature of air	
Do. of evaporation	
Percentage of humidity	
Maximum temperature i shade	
Minimum in shade	
Do. in grass	
Daily velocity of wind in m	
Depth of rain in inches	
Rain since January 1st	...
Percentage of cloudy sky	...
Hours of bright sunshine	...

General weather:—Passing C

Winds At Different Hei Over Madras

(at 6 hours on 10-9-'37)

Height.		Direction.	Velocity (miles per hour)
Ground		Calm	0
1,500	feet	W N W	27
3,000	,,	N W	21
6,000	,,	N N W	9
10,000	,,	N W	17
13,000	,,	N W	18
20,000	,,	NNW	8

For Ships

Official Barometer Reading at hours Local Time (8 h. 9. m. I. S. T.) For correction of instruments on board ships in the Madras Harbour.

	9 9-'37	10-9-'37
Reading at sea level of mercury barometer without index error ...	30'08	30'
Temperature ...	85	86
Reading of compensated aneroid ...	29'86	2

For comparison the reading of ship's instrument should be corre for height above water level at the of -|-0'01" for every 11 feet.

V. NARAYANAMURTHY,
Asst.-in-charge.

MADRAS TRAIN TIMINGS

M. & S. M. RY. (CENTRAL

	Dep.	Ar.
Calcutta Mail ..	8-30 p.m.	8-0 a.
Grand Trunk Express ..	7-55 a.m.	8-10 p.m.
Waltair Passenger ..	7-30 p.m.	10-12 a.m.
Bombay Mail ..	9-0 p.m.	8-55 a.m.
Bombay Express ..	8-45 a.m.	6-00 p.m.
Raichur Passenger ..	9-30 a.m.	8-30 p.m.
Bangalore Mail ..	9-30 p.m.	6-10 a.m.
Bangalore Express ..	1-0 p.m.	3-0 p.
Bangalore Passenger ..	8-30 a.m.	7-42 p.m.
Bangalore Passenger ..	9-40 p.m.	8-30 a.
Jalarpet Passenger ..	1-8 p.m.	1-45 p.m.
Malabar Express ..	8-5 p.m.	7-30 a.m.
Blue Mountain Express ..	9-15 p.m.	6-30 a.m.

MADRAS EGMORE STATION (S.I.R.)

	Dep.	Arr.
Indo Ceylon Express ..	8-0 p.m.	6-33 a.m.
Shencottah Passenger ..	7-30 a.m.	9-0 p.m.
Cuddalore Passenger ..	4-0 p.m.	10-50 a.m.
Trivandrum Fast Passenger ..	9-30 p.m.	8-0 a.m.
Trichy Parcel Passenger ..	10-35 p.m.	6-10 p.m.
Trivandrum Express ..	8-0 p.m.	7-10 a.m.
Dhanuskodi Fast Passenger ..	11-35 a.m.	3-40 p.m.

BAN ON SRI KAMALADEVI

(Associated Press)

Mysore, Sept. 9.

An order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. has been served on Sri Kamaladevi when she passed through Mysore city for South Kanara prohibiting her from making public speeches throughout city for a period of one month by the District Magistrate, Mysore.

...EWS

...PERATURE 95·8
79·4

FOR VEHICLES

...1 6-43 p.m.

...ITY MUNICI... GUE:—A meeting of ...e will be held on ...ay the 15th instant, at 9, ... Lala Street, Triplicane, ...m.

...LIGIOUS CLASS:—Swami ...shanandaji Maharaj, of Sri ...akrishna Math, will conduct ...ass on "The Gospel of Sri ...makrishna" at No. 6, Ranga ...r St., Mambalam, to-morrow, ...-30 p.m.

...ORTH MADRAS BOY ...UTS LOCAL ASSOCIA...N.—A meeting of the Rover ...uts of the association will ... held to-morrow at 4 p. m., in the Y. M. C. A. premises. Mr. C. J. Varkey, M. L. A., Parliamentary Secretary (Education) will preside.

SREE RAMAKRISHNA NATIONAL GIRLS' SCHOOL. —The School will celebrate Srijayanthi to-morrow at 4 p. m., when Mr. T. A. Venkataramana Iyer will give a musical performance preceded by a discourse on 'Sri Krishna.'

MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE. "Under the auspices of the Madras Congress Municipal Party, a Conference will be held to-morrow at 3 p. m. at the Gokhale Hall. The Hon'ble Mr. V. V. Giri will open the conference.

LONDON MISSION CHURCH.—The annual Ingathering Festival of the Church will be celebrated to-morrow, at 5 p.m. The Thanksgiving Service will begin at 5 p.m. and will be conducted by the Rev. G. Daniel. The Sale will be opened by Mrs. W. F. Kibble M.A., immediately after the service.

NATIONAL HEALTH ASSOCIATION.—The general body Meeting of the National Health Association of Southern India, Royapettah, Madras, will be held on Monday, September 13 at 4-45 p. m., in the Government Mohamedan College, Mount Road. Major-General Sir Frank P. Connor, Kt., K. H. S., I. M. S., will preside.

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.—The adjourned ordinary meeting of the Council will be held at the Ripon Buildings at 5-15 p.m. on Tuesday the 14th September, 1937.

The Civic Address to the Premier and the other members of the Cabinet will be presented at the Ripon Buildings at 5-15 p.m. on Wednesday the 15th September, 1937.

HINDI PROTEST MEETING.—Under the anspices of the Madras Iyanperumal Kalagam, a public meeting will be held to-morrow at 7-30 p.m., at Theagaraya Park, Thiruvothiyur High Road. Washermanpet, under the presidentship of Mr. L. Ramaswami, when Messrs. K. M. Balasubramaniam, C. N. Annadurai, S. Mahomed Sultan Bhagdadi and others will speak.

MADRAS CITY CO-OPERATIVE PROPAGANDA MEETING:—Under the auspices of the Madras District Co-operative Central Bonk, Ltd., a co-opera tive propaganda meeting will be held to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. at the premises of the Vyasarpadi, Co-operative Society, Vyasarpadi Madras, when prominent Co-operators in the City will address the meeting. Rao Saheb V. Dharmalingam Pillai will preside.

COMRADES' LITERARY PARLIAMENT.—Bharati. day will be celebrated to-morrow at 5-30 p. m., at 2/48, St. Xavier St., (next to Kinema Central) G. T., when speeches will be made in Tamil on "Bharati as a Poet" by Mr. V. S. Sivaguru, "Bharati as an essayist" by Mr. K. V. Veeraraghavan, "Bharati as a politician" by Mr. T. Govindarajan, "Bharati's ideals" by Mr. A. Natarajan, "Bharati and Social reform" by Mr. V Thangavelu and "Bharati and Tamil" by Mr. S. V. Namasivayan.

Self-Respect Conference

SESSION AT MAYAVARAM

(From a Correspondent)

Mayavaram, Sept. 9.

It is proposed to convene the Mayavaram Taluk Second Self-Respect Conference at Mayavaram in the last week of September. Mr. P. Chidambaram Pillai, B.A., B.L., M.L.A., has been requested to preside. Many leaders of the movement have consented to take part in the proceedings. The public have warmly responded to the appeal and the conference is expected to be a success.

WOMAN STABS HER PARAMOUR

Alleged Culprit Under Arrest

Madras, Sept. 10.

Marimuthu Naicker (37) was admitted into the Royapuram Hospital last night for treatment of stab wounds caused by a woman, Amrutham, stated to be his mistress.

The victim was living with his mistress for sometime past and recently had told her that he was going to marry. The marriage was proposed to take place on next Sunday, and for the expenses thereof. Marimuthu had asked her to give him a sum of rupees ten. Yesterday, there was a quarrel between them, in the course of which Amrutham is said to have stabbed her paramour with a knife. The victim was immediately removed to the hospital, and Amrutham was arrested and remanded to custody.

:(o):

DRIVER INJURED IN MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT

Madras, Sept. 10.

Sambandam, a motor driver, was admitted into the Royapettah Hospital this morning for treatment of injuries received in a motor car accident. While Sambandam was coming to Madras from Bangalore yesterday, driving a motor car along the Bangalore-Madras Road, the car dashed against a culvart on the road as a result of which he reeeived injuries. The other inmate in the car, who was a film director, received minor injuries, and the car was slightly damaged.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

Madras. Sept. 10.

Mr. E. C. Wood, I. C. S., on return from leave has been appointed Collector of Kistna in relief of Mr. M. V. Subramaniam granted leave.

Mr. W. O. Newsam, on return from the bench of the High Court to be District and Sessions Judge, Chittoor, in relief of Mr. M. Shahabuddin posted to Trichinopoly.

Mr. P. V. Balakrishna Aiyer, District and Sessions Judge. Trichinopoly, has been posted to Salem vice Mr. P. Rajagopala Chariar, who will revert as Subordinate Judge.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

Madras, Sept. 10.

Sir Charles Cunningham, Inspector-General of Police, left Madras last night for Calicut.

Professor P. Seshadri left Madras this morning for Bombay.

Sir Daniel Richmond, Chairman, Public Service Commission, who has availed himself of leave, left Madras this morning for Bombay en route to England.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Investment Of Funds Of Local Bodies

Madras, Sept. 10.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—

The attention of the Government has been drawn to a statement made in the course of a speech at the opening of the Madras Stock Exchange that measures should be taken to make it legal for local authorities to invest their funds in Government of Madras loans.

Under item (a) in section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, as amended by the amending Act of 1920, the securities of the Madras Government are trust securities.

Moreover, section 32 of the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866, which applies in places to which the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, has not been extended, authorizes the investment of trust funds in Government securities in general. The definition of Government securities in the General Clauses Act, 1897, as adapted by the Order-in-Council dated 18th March 1937, the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937, covers securities of the Central or any Provincial Government. Consequently, under this Act also, trust funds may be invested in Madras Government securities.

The statutory provisions in the Local Boards Act, 1920, Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, Madras City Municipal Act, 1919 Tuticorin Port Trust Act, 1924 the Indian Ports Act, 1908, so far as it relates to the Madras Minor Ports Fund, and the Acts relating to the Madras University the Andhra University and the Annamalai University do not debar investment of the funds of the institutions in question in Madras Government securities.

The Government wish to make it clear that the impression, which seems to exist in some quarters, that these institutions can only invest in securities of the Government of India is not correct.

MUSLIM POOR STUDENTS

Free Supply Of Books And Slates

Madras, Sept. 10.

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Ministry of Public Information:

In G. O. No. 195 Education, dated 28-1-37, the Government commended to local bodies the desirability of supplying books and slates, free of cost, to poor pupils of the scheduled castes reading in elementary schools under them. They now consider that the concession should be extended to poor pupils of the Muslim community. Local bodies are accordingly advised to arrange for the free supply of books and slates to poor Muslim pupils also, subject to the conditions laid down in para 2 of G. O, No. 195 Education, dated 28-1-37.

2. The following amendment will be made to item XIII in the annexure to G.O. No. 1290 Education, dated 25-7-33:—

"After the words "Supply of books and slates to poor pupils of the schedule castes" in this item the words "and of the Muslim community" shall be added.

TRAVANCORE UNIVERSITY

(Associated Press)

Trivandrum, Sept. 9.

In connection with the Travancore University scheme. it is understood that Mr. C. V. Chandrasekharan, special University Officer will leave for Simla next week for holding consultations with the educational authorities of the Government of India. The Travancore Government has been in informal correspondence with the Government of India on the scheme, and it appears the latter have offered to give such advice and assistance as may be required. It is hoped that the fresh light that the Government of India educational authorities would bring to this question may prove valuable.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Revision Of Electoral Rolls

Madras, Sept. 10.

The following Press Communique has been issued by the Ministry of Public Information:-

The Government propose to undertake legislation to assimilate the franchise for local bodies including the Madras Corporation with that of the Madras Legislative Assembly and to adopt the relevant portions of the electoral roll for the Legislative Assembly as the electoral roll for local bodies. The electoral rolls for the Legislative Assembly will shortly be revised and claims and objections will be received by the concerned registration officers till the end of September this year. The public are informed that they may take full advantage of the present opportunity to get themselves registered as voters for the Assembly as thereby they will be getting themselves registered as voters for the local bodies concerned also.

ANDHRA RASHTRA DESEEYA MAHA SABHA

(From our own correspondent)

Cocanada, Sept. 7.

Mr. Pydah Suryanarayana Murthy, Chairman of the Reception Committee Andhra Rashtra Deseeya Vaidya Maha Sabha, Cocanada, writes:—

In a meeting of the Andhra Daseeya Vaidyas held at Cocanada on the 5th instant it was finally decided to convene the Conference of the Andhra Rashtra Deseeya Vaidya Maha Sabha at Cocanada on the 9th and 10th Oct. 1937, and a strong Reception Committee was formed with Mr. Pydah Suryanarayanamurthy as Chairman and treasurer, Vaidya Nishnata Marla Narayana Sastry of Cocanada and Ayurveda Bhushana Bezwada Venkataswamy Naidu of Rajahmundry as Vice Chairmen, and Vaidya Ratna Pandit Pandrangi Subbarao, Bhishagacharya G. Subramanya Sastri and Kavi Kantirava Rajavaidya Kakaraparti Krishna Sastry as Secretaries.

Dr B. Pattabhi Sitaramiah, B.A., M.B. and C.M., of Masulipatam was elected as the General President of the Conference. All the existing Daseeya Vaidya Associations and Institutions in Andhra desa are requested to whole-heartedly co-operate with the Reception Committee and elect each an additional Secretary from their bodies to carry on the work of the general conference.

All correspondence and enquiries should be addressed to Secretary of the A. R. Deseeya Vaidya Maha Sabha, Pydah Suryanarayanamurthy Zamindar's House, Temple Street, Cocanada.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR LOCAL ARTICLES

Travancore Govt. Communique

(Associated Press)

Trivandrum, Sept. 9.

"The Government have come to the conclusion that henceforth sanction normally will not be given for purchase or use of any articles of furniture, office equipment and stationery which are not of local produce or manufacture and that such sanction should be asked for only where local articles are not available or where their purchase is clearly uneconomical" says a press communique issued by the Travancore Government today.

The communique says pointed attention of the Government has been drawn during recent enquiries to the fact that public offices local bodies, scholastic and other institutions in the State purchase and use many articles of furniture office equipment and stationery for which adequate and satisfactory substitutes can be found which are or can easily be produced or locally manufactured. Prominent among such items are table cloth, paper weights, penholders, inkstands. callbells and to a large extent knives, scissors, rulers, papers, twine and tape. It is also found that such locally produced or manufactured articles cost in most cases only a fraction of the price of articles now in use.

THE TAMIL NADU ANTI PRIESTHOOD ASSOCIATION

Office-Bearers Elected For 1937

(From a Correspondent)

Woraiur, Sept. 8.

A meeting of the Tamil Nadu Anti-priesthood Association was held on Thursday the 2nd instant at 6 p.m., at the residence of Mr. T. P. Vedachalam, Vakil, Tennur, Trichy. There was a large gathering. Mr. K. A. P. Viswanathan and Mr. T. P. Vedachalam duly proposed and seconded Mr. R. Vekatesaperumal of Woraiur to the chair and the same having been carried, Mr. R. Venkatesaperumal occupied the chair.

The meeting resolved that the following members be elected as office-bearers for 1937:—President: Mr. C.D Nayagam, Madras, Vice-presidents: Messrs E. V. Ramaswamy, Erode, and T. P. Vedachalam, Tennur; General Secretary: Mr. S. M. S. Paramasivam, Woraiur; Joint Secretaries: Mr. N. Parvatidevi, Kanaduthan and Mr. P. V. Vinayakamoorthy, Madura; Treasurer: Mr. K.A.P. Visvanatham; Auditor Mr. Manavai R. Thirumalaiswamy, Trichy; Committee Members: Messrs N. Thangavelu, Tinnevelly; C. Azhavanthar, Tanjore; K. K. Neelamekam, Kumbakonam; G. Annalthango, Vellore; Gukai Jegatheesan. Salem; T. N. Raman, Madras; Subbayya Visalachi Ammal, Karaikudi; Moovalur Ramamirthammal, Mayavaram; R. Venkatesaperumal, Woraiur; R. Perumal, Beemanagar; N. Sankaran, Davadhanam; Sivakamu Chidambaranar, Kumbakonam and Udumalai Kanakarajan, Coimbatore.

A WIDOW INTER-CASTE MARRIAGE

(From a Correspondent)

Woraiur, Sept. 8.

Under the auspices of the Tamil Nadu Anti-Priesthood Association, Trichy an inter caste marriage took place on Sunday the 5th instant at 5-30 p.m. on the upstairs of the "City Herald" Office, Woraiur, Trichy. The contracting parties are Mr. S. Sadasivam Nadar of Karisalkulam. Ramnad district, with Mrs. V. Andal of Thiruvannamalai, a virgin widow. Mr. E. V. Ramaswamy of Erode presided over the function and delivered a lecture about the difference between the registered marriage and an ordinary one. Then the garlands were exchanged by the couple. Mr. K. A. P. Visvanatham; Mr. T. P. Vedachalam; Mr. Nataraja Pillai, Tamil Pandit, Mr. Ponnambalam. T. R. Sundaram Pillai of Tirupur, Mr. E. V. Ramasamy of Erode; Ramani Devi of Thiruvannamalai and others spoke enthusiastically about the situation of widows and the necessity of performing inter-caste marriages.

The marriage was very largely attended. In the beginning of the proceedings members of the City Amateurs, Trichy, gave some songs describing the plight of widows. A group photo was taken on the occasion.

PANCHAYAT BOARD, KADIRI

(From a Correspondent)

Kadiri, Sept. 5.

Under the auspices of the Hindu Muslim Association. Kadiri, a meeting of the citizens of Kadiri was held. when a sense of protest was expressed against the arbitrary and illegal actions of the Panchayat Board President, Kadiri, and the Government was requested to improve the affairs of the Board or if it was not possible. to abolish it.

British India Steam Navigation Co., Ld.

(Incorporated in England)

All vessels may call at any ports on or off en route, and the route and all sailings are subject to change or deviation with or without notice.

P. & O. AND B. I. JOINT SERVICE

MADRAS TO MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Lahore †	leave about	21st Sept.
Mulbera *	,, ,,	5th Oct.
Nagpore †	,, ,,	19th Oct.
Domala	,, ,,	2nd Nov.
Nirpura †	,, ,,	16th Nov.
Modasa	,, ,,	30th Nov.
Dumana	,, ,,	14th Dec.
Mashobra	,, ,,	27th Dec.

***Calls Cochin For Passengers only**

† Cargo steamers.

N.B.—The 'D' and 'M' Class steamers carry cabin class passengers at specially reduced rates.

MADRAS TO AUSTRALIA via CALCUTTA

18th Sept. ...*Masula* ... 7,326

BOMBAY & KARACHI

(Taking Cargo for East African and Persian Gulf Ports).

10th Sept. ...*Gurnat* ... 5,248
21st Sept. ...*Barpeta** ... 3,194

† Via and Bhavnagar.
* Calls Colombo Kathiawar and Persian Gulf ports.

MADRAS TO CALCUTTA

13th Sept. ...*Goalpara* † ... 5,314
15/16th Sept. ...*Mulbera* ... 9,100
16th Sept. ...*Htipara* † ... 7,764

† Via Coranandel ports.

MADRAS TO RANGOON

(*Sailing at 10 a. m.*)

17th Sept. ...*Ethiopia* ... 5,574
24th Sept. ...*Erinpura* ... 5,143

MADRAS TO STRAITS via NEGAPATAM

(*Sailing at 5 p. m.*)

(*Taking Cargo for Australia and The Far East via Singapore*)

Leave Madras / Leave Negapatam

21st Sept. 25th Sept. *Rohna* ... 8,602
5th Oct. 9th Oct. *Rajula* ... 8,478

N.B. Passengers to the Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States must be in possession of Vaccination Certificates issued not less than 12 days and not more than 3 years before date of sailing.

NOTICE.

Friends of passengers wishing to go on board the Company's vessels must first obtain passes from the undersigned.

For Terms, Rates of Freight and passages apply to:

BINNY & CO., (Madras) Ltd.,
(1) Agents, Madras.

City Cinema Guide

Madras, Sept. 10.

The following are the shows at City Cinema theatres for to-day:

ROXY.—"On the Avenue", Dick Powell and Madeleine Carroll.

WELLINGTON. — "Maytime", Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy.

NEW ELPHINSTONE.—"Calling the Tune."

MINERVA.—"Captain Blood", Errol Flynn and Olivia De Havilland.

BROADWAY.— "Beyond the Horizon", Shanta Apte, 2nd week.

KINEMA.—"Chintamani", 26th week.

SARASWATHI.—"Raja Bhakthi" P. S. Sisters.

CROWN.—"Mr. Ammanji", S. D. Subbulakshmi, 3rd week.

PARAGON.—"Pratibha", Hindi Durga Kotie Shalini movietone's picture.

GAIETY.—"Kavirathna Kalidas", Tamil, Santhanam.

STAR.—"President", 6th w...

SELECT.—"Zambo th... man", Niampalli.

NOTICE

ALL COMMUNICATIONS, ARTICLES, ETC., INTENDED FOR PUBLICATION SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS RELATING TO THE BUSINESS ASPECT OF THE PAPER, AS SUBSCRIPTIONS, ADVERTISEMENTS, ETC., SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE HONY. SECRETARY, JUSTICE.

14, Mount Road, Madras.

Telegrams "Justice".

Telephone No. 8195.

Post Box No. 362.

Justice

FRIDAY SEPT. 10, 1937

THE HINDI MOVE

I

IT SEEMS TO BE FAIRLY certain that the Local Government are really intent on making the learning of Hindi a compulsory subject of study in secondary schools. The Prime Minister has stated so in more than one public pronouncement. The Minister for Education has expressed agreement with his view in the only public pronouncement on the subject he has so far made. The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Education has also stressed the need for making Hindi the 'lingua franca' of India. And the Minister for Propaganda who will look after the Education department when the Education Minister is abroad, has further emphasised the view of the Government that students of first, second and third forms will be compulsorily made to learn Hindi. But opposition to the Congress move is steadily growing. It is felt that the compulsory introduction of Hindi will spell the ruin of the mother-tongue. Instead of making the mother-tongue compulsory, Congressmen want to bring in Hindi, a foreign language to the people of the Madras Presidency, as a compulsory language for study in secondary schools. The importation of Hindi even as an optional subject may itself be objectionable, but making it compulsory is open to grave objection. The question is: where is the necessity for making Hindi compulsory? If the Dakshina Bharata Hindi Prachar Sabha has failed to make appreciable headway in popularising Hindi, why should the Madras Government go to its rescue? Did the Hindi Prachar Sabha ask for their help? Did the people of Madras Presidency want that Hindi should be studied compulsorily in schools? Did Congressmen tell the electorate that they would make Hindi a compulsory subject when they sought their votes? Did any of the North Indian ...inces, where Hindi is ... widely known, make it ...mpulsory subject? ...e questions which Congressmen would do well to ponder over.

It has been said that India must have a common language, that it must be an Indian language, and that it should be Hindi. These arguments may be criticised on various grounds, but even granting that they are all sound, the question arises as to which script should be followed. Congressmen will compel everyone except Muslims to learn Hindi in the Devanagiri script. Because Muslims cannot be compelled to learn a language or script they do not like, they are given the option of learning Hindi in the Urdu script. It seems some adverse criticism of the Congress move in Madras appeared in the Urdu press of the United Provinces, and so the Ministry has come out with an assurance that it will not interfere with the script that Muslims have. The Minister for Propaganda says:

> "We have no such intention of forcing either the Devanagiri or the Urdu script, but have definitely decided on leaving it as a matter for option."

This tolerance at least to Muslims may be welcomed, but does it not defeat the very object of having a common language for India? What is the use of having one common spoken language and two scripts for that language? In an interesting article in the 'Visvabharati Quarterly" Mr. M. Ziauddin has examined this question. He writes:—

> "What is surprising is that none of the leaders is able to consider the great extent to which a language is conditioned by its script. One single language, if written in two different scripts, one section of people using one script, the other section the other script, is bound to develop into two gradually differing languages, neither of which will present the common language of the people. The two sections will be able to speak to each other but will not be able to read each other and, to the extent the thoughts and feelings of people are susceptible to the influence of their writers, the two sections will be exposed to (what is, likely and what actually happens) contrary influences."

Thus there is not much use in having Hindi with optional scripts as the common language. If India should have a common language, that language must also have a common script. It seems as though the Congress Ministry has not clearly realised the implications of its Hindi move. We shall refer to them in later articles.

:(o):

THE COLOUR-BOX SYSTEM

WE PUBLISH ELSEWHERE a detailed report of Mr. T. R. Kothandarama Mudaliar's speech in the Corporation Council on the introduction of the colour-box system of voting in Municipal and Local Board elections. It once again brings prominently to the public attention the evils of the system. Mr. Kothandarama Mudaliar has pointed out that it takes away the personal relationship between the representative and the electorate, that a large number of the electors do not know to whom they have given their vote, to whom they have to represent their grievances, and that it has, instead of promoting political education among the masses, been instrumental in intensifying ignorance and superstition. The essence of democratic government is rule by representatives who are chosen by the people. But under the colour-box system, the mass of the people do not choose a representative, but only a colour, and most of them do not know what that colour stands for. However much it is desirable that politics should develop on party lines, it is of vital importance that the fundamental and basic principle of democracy should not be lost sight of. People have to vote for persons, not parties, to the legislature, but under the colour-box system, they vote for parties, not persons.

We have seen in the last elections how even parties receded to the background, and how the Hindu superstition regarding the yellow colour as an auspicious colour was exploited to the full. Reports of voters worshipping the yellow boxes and prostrating before them showed the state of political education and the prospects of democracy. An enlightened electorate is an essential basis for a real democracy, but the colour-box system was not instrumental in enlightening the people on their political responsibilities. Mr. Kothandarama Mudaliar has also pointed out that the system is liable to abuses and malpractices.

If such a system is objectionable in elections to political bodies, how much more is it in regard to elections to Municipal Councils and Local Boards? The Justice Party has always been against the introduction of party politics in the administration of Local Bodies, for the simple reason that in regard to local problems and grievances, it is the best interests of rate-payers that should be kept in view, not party programmes or prejudices. It is therefore most unfortunate that the Local Government should have decided to introduce the colour-box system of voting in such elections. The decision means that Government desire that Municipal Councils and Local Boards should be administered on party lines mainly. Whether they actually desire such a state of affairs or not, the result will be only that. Once the poison of party politics is introduced in the administration of Local Bodies, it will be difficult to counteract its evil effects.

ITALY AND GERMANY KEEP AWAY FROM PIRACY CONFERENCE

:(o):

Britain Rejects Proposal Of Reference To Non-Intervention Committee

:(o):

U. S. GOVERNMENT'S WARNING TO AMERICAN SHIPS

British Steamer Captured By Insurgents

(Reuter's Cable)

London, Sept. 9.

All Powers invited to the Piracy Conference have accepted, except Italy, Germany and Albania. The replies of Italy and Germany will be made known officially to-day.

It is regarded as almost certain that neither will attend.

Italy And Germany Refuse To Go To Nyon

Geneva, Sept. 9.

Italy and Germany have replied to the invitations to the Mediterranean Conference to discuss the whole question in Non-Intervention Committee in London, but declining to go to Nyon.

The Italian Reply

Rome, Sept. 9.

The Italian reply states that Italy declines on grounds of Soviet accusations. It adds that when the Conference was first mooted, her attitude was favourable, but the same time the "Russian Embassy presented a note which was based on a completely arbitrary chronology of events. it attempted to throw on Italy the responsibility of certain sinkings in the Mediterranean. This accusation already firmly rejected by Italy, introduced at the last moment a new element. The Fascist Government must postpone any decision affirmative in nature until the incident created by the note is satisfactorily settled."

There follows a suggestion that the Mediterranean problem be discussed by the Non-Intervention Committee.

The German Reply

Berlin, Sept. 9.

German reply emphasises the Reich will welcome every attempt to terminate the Mediterranean insecurity and thereafter closely follows the arguments set out in the Italian reply.

Britain's Alternative Schemes

London, Sept. 9.

Though the absence of Italy and Germany at the Mediterranean Conference is much regretted in London where it is felt that their presence would have greatly facilitated practical work, there is no question of the meeting being cancelled. The British Government has devised alternative schemes in view of the possibility of Italy and Germany refusing the invitation and though the plan to be submitted to the Conference may not be so effective as co-operation of those two Powers would have allowed, British circles believe that it should prove adequate to make conditions very unpleasant for the attacking submarines.

It is understood that Britain will not consider the proposal for referring the piracy question to the Non-Intervention Committee as conditions in the Mediterranean present a wider problem than non-intervention in Spain.

The Conference

Geneva, Sept. 9.

The Mediterranean Conference will open at Nyon at 16-30 hours to-morrow.

The Submarine Menace

Rugby, Sept. 9.

The Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Sir Robert Vanstittart, left London this morning by train for Geneva to attend the International Conference arranged to meet to-morrow afternoon at Nyon, to decide on the measures necessary to suppress piracy in the Mediterranean.

This afternoon, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden who will lead the British Delegation accompanied by Admiral of the Fleet Lord Chatfield will fly to Paris. They continue their journey to Geneva by the night express. In Paris, Mr. Eden will meet leading French Ministers when he will be the guest at dinner, of M. Delbos, Foreign Minister. The French Premier, M. Chautems, and M. Blum will be present.

The Times remarks that the scheme for confining by agreement among powers all submarines to certain specified areas, recognising that those operating outside them would be suspect, would become impracticable in the absence of Germany and Italy. Various other measures which might be adopted were expounded. The newspaper dismisses the possibility of convey system owing to the practical difficulties involved and The Times adds:"The need of the present situation is to make piratical attacks so dangerous to attackers that they will be abandoned. For this purpose a number of men of war in the Mediterranean engaged in the defence of merchant ships will have to be still further increased. But it is evidentley desirable that the burden should not be born by this country alone. International co-operation should have a deterrent effect on the perpetrators of illegitimate attacks even more marked in the moral sphere perhaps than material. The forces of certain other nations are already protecting their own merchant ship and all those so engaged whether or not they are to be reinforced by others, could be directed to afford protection to any ship known or seen attacked, regardless of nationality."

The first Lord of the Admiralty will visit the home fleet in the Scottish waters in H. M. S. "Enchantress" in the course of next week.

Anglo-French Unanimity

Paris, Sept. 10.

It is understood that preliminary discussions between the British and French delegations at the Mediterranean Conference ended in a complete unanimity of views regarding the measures to be taken against the pirates. It is learned that the measures envisaged will be capable of being put into effect with or without the adhesion of Italy, although it is hoped Italy will decide to support them.

American Government's Warning

Washington, Sept. 9.

The United States navy daily bulletin to every American ship normally used to convey warnings of bad weather, incebergs and other obstructions, carries following exceptional message:

"Caution: Regarding attacks on merchant men in the Mediteranean. American ships operating in the Mediterranean are warned that merchant men of various countries have recently been attacked in that sea by un-identified aircraft, surface vessels and submarines".

Officials state that the warning does not imply that the United States has changed its policy of refusing to recognise the blockade of Spain.

British Steamer Captured

London, Sept. 9.

The London steamer "Stanwold" (1019 tons) has been captured by a nationalist torpedo boat within the three mile limit near Riva de Sella in Spain.

"Molton" Released

London, Sept. 9.

The British Steamer "Molton" seized by the Spanish Insurgents has been released, but probably will not leave Spain until certain bills are paid.

Insurgent Losses

Valencia, Sept. 9.

A communique of the Ministry of National Defence claims that the Government. counter-attack on the northern front resulted in the insurgents losing 1000 killed. The counter-attack was made in the section running from Peaks Europa to the coast, resulting in hand-to-hand fighting, while the insurgent aircraft bombed and machine-gunned the Government lines and the towns in the rear.

Insurgents Own Submarines

Bilbao, Sept. 10.

The insurgents have bought four submarines which are now operating in the Mediterranean, according to Queipodellano Commander of the insurgent southern army.

Sir ...

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ATTACK OF ...

(Assoc...

Allaha...

Sir Tej Bahadur ... disposed with an att... testinal colic since ... Four doctors, including ... Surgeon, is attending ... He was in great pain yes... This morning he was much ... and there is no cause for ...ety. He has slight fever ... doctors say he will be we... three or four days.

THE VICEROY'S MILITA... SECRETARY

(Associated Press)

Simla, Sept. 9.

A communique says:—

His Excellency the Viceroy has selected Lieut. Col. C. G. Toogood, D.S.O., to succeed Lieut. Col. H. H. Stable as Military Secretary to the Viceroy when the latter vacates his post in March in 1938.

TEXTILE QUOTA CHANGES IN CEYLON

Protest Of Manchester Chamber Of Commerce

(Reuter's Cable)

London, Sept. 9.

The Executive Committee of the Manchester Chamber Of Commerce emergency meeting decided to ask Mr. Oliver Stanley and Mr. Ormsby-Gore to jointly receive a deputation to protest against the textile quota changes in Ceylon.

CARS HELD UP BY AN ARAB GANG

One Jew Shot Dead; Another Injured

(Reuter's Cable))

Jerusalem, Sept. 9.

An Austrian Jew was shot dead and another seriously stabbed when, it is alleged. an Arab gang held up eight cars on the Haifa Nazareth hills. The occupants were robbed.

CONFIDENCE IN VAN ZEELAND

(Reuter's Cable)

Brussels, Sept. 10.

The Senate, by an overwhelming majority. passed a vote of confidence in Van Zeeland both as regards his personal integrity and position as Prime Minister.

[…] ASSEMBLY

[…]ion Of Properties Of Muslims Dying Without Heirs

[…] Yakub's Bill Referred To Select Committee

MR. M. S. ANEY'S OPPOSITION TO THE MEASURE

(Associated Press)

Simla, Sept. 9.

The Legislative Assembly [r]esumed consideration of Sir [M]ahomed Yakub's motion refer[ri]ng to a select committee his [B]ill, which declares that the [p]roperties of a Muslim dying in[t]estate and without an heir devolve upon the Muslim community.

Mr. Sadiq Ali Khan supported the motion, and appealed to the Congress to show their regard for the poor by supporting the motion and not by remaining neutural.

Sir Yamin Khan said that it was proper that the properties of such Muslims, who died without an heir, should go to the Muslim community. He was personally against social reforms but this was not a social reform.

Govt's Neutriality

Sir N.N. Sircar, Law Member, pointed out that the Bill purported to be a return to Muslim Law, but according to the interpretation by Mr. Justice Amirali the Muslim law required that the property of a Muslim intestate must be treated as a part of the charitable trust for the relief of the Muslim poor. The Bill did not make any provision for the creation of such trust. If, however, the intention was that such a trust must be created, then the Central Legislature had no power to deal with it, for it was a provincial responsibility. If, for instance, the property of a Muslim dying intestate and without an heir consisted of agricultural lands, then the Central Legislature was definitely debarried from framing any laws to deal with such lands.

Sir N. N. Sircar took a concrete instance of a house left, say, in Cawnpore. According to the Bill it would become the property of 700 million Muslims of India. What were they to do with it? Would there be a partition suit and during the interval before the suit was decided, who would pay the rate of taxes? (Laughter).

He reiterated that if the proposal was to follow the Muslim Law in its entirety and create a charitable trust out of an estate of the kind referred to by the Bill, the House could not have anything to do with it, but it was quite open to the provinces to adopt it.

Sir N. N. Sircar concluded saying that the Government, however, would remain neutral on this occasion.

Legal Defects Can Be Remedied

Gulambhik Nairang said that the legal defects pointed out could be remedied in the Select Committee. It was possible, he thought, to leave out of the Bill whatever the house was debarred from doing. He declared the case covered by the Bill was really one of succession, for the whole Muslim community would really become heir. He referred to the objection raised in the course of the circulation of the Bill that the Bill amounted to discrimination against other communities who had not similar advantage. He suggested there was nothing to prevent the Hindu community or other community from getting similar law passed regarding the property of the members of their community. He welcomed such a law.

Mr. Zafarali declared that the Bill was necessary because nobody knew regarding the property of the kind dealt with by the Bill, whether it was being used in accordance with the wishes of the deceased person.

Mr. Malaviya affirmed that no measure of the type of the Bill existed anywhere else in the world—not even in Muslim countries. If it had been the practice in Muslim countries long ago, it was because the community and the State were indistinguishable in those days.

Syed Murtaza Sahib also expressed doubts regarding the way in which a Muslim property lapsing to the crown was being utilised. It might be used for the promulgation of christianity. (laughter).

No Justification

Mr. M. S. Any agreed with the Law Member that they had not the competence to deal with the measure as it was placed before them. Why then, he asked, did not the Law Member oppose it. The Law which the Bill intended to change, had been prevalent for nearly 120 years or more, and unless it was shown that the administration of that law had been detrimental to the society concerned, there was no justification for a departure from that law or practice. The speaker opposed the Bill on the higher ground of nationalism also. Hindus, Muslims and Christians had to live together in India and, as far as possible, they should try to be under a common law. If the law had not done any harm to any of these communities for a long time, then, in the interest of the growing national movement of this country, it was not proper to change it and add to the differences which, unfortunately, were rife. If a change was necessary, it was desirable to bring a common measure applicable to all communities and avoid the invidious distinction in favour of one particular community.

Mr. M. S. Aney, continuing, emphasised that the Muslims should not allow sentiment to make them forget the ideal of India as a single nation. As a congressman, he appealed to the Congress party to reconsider its decision to remain neutal on the Bill. He declared that the Government should also give up the attitude of neutrality on this occasion.

Mr. Asafali said that he himself did not agree with the drafting of the Bill as it stood, which could be remedied in the Select Committee. The principle underlying the Bill was reasonable and there could be no valid objection to it. He supported the motion for the select committee.

Mr. Azharali also supported the motion for the select committee.

When Sir Mahomed Yakub's motion was put to the House Mr. Aney challenged a division and the motion was put to the vote and carried by 26 to 9 votes, Congress Government and European members remaing neutral.

Muslim Shariat Bill

Mr. H. M. Abdulla moved the consideration of the Bill to make provision for the application of Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) to Muslims in British India as reported by the Select Committee.

The object of the Bill is to secure to the female heirs a due share of the property which, by the Muslim personal law, is theirs, but of which, by customary law, they are deprived often by husbands or other male relatives. Mr. Abdulla said that the changes made in the select committee as w[illegible].

Mr. Abdul Qaiyum said that the Bill was long overdue and would remove the dead hand of custom. Custom was an indefinite thing differing often from one part of the village to another. He described the extent of hardship caused by the customary law, and referred to instances in the Frontier Province in which a widow, enjoying the property of her dead husband under customary law, had been murdered by reversioners in order that they might obtain it themselves. He said that a similar law had been passed in the Frontier which went beyond the present Bill in one respect, namely, that it gave a right to the women to share the agricultural land which was excluded from scope of this Bill. He, therefore, did not want the Bill to be made applicable to his province.

Sir Yamin Khan, amid many interruptions, objected to the inclusion of the word "Shariat" in the Bill, because it was interpreted in different ways by different sects and might, therefore, lead to wasteful litigation in future.

Mr. Anwarul Azim did not think that the word "Shariat" presented any difficulty. It was a well-known word to all Muslims.

Mr. Piracha gave whole-hearted support, and hoped that the Provincial Governments would make arrangements to delegate the powers under the Act to Muslim judges without any extra cost.

Mr. Kazmi refuted Sir Yamin Khan's suggestion that the word "Shariat" was capable of differing interpretations.

A Progressive Measure

Mr. Jinnah whole-heartedly supported the principles of the Bill which he declared was a progressive measure. It was intended to carry out the Islamic Law which was just because under it the daughters got a share of the property in their own right. Difficulties there were, but whatever law be passed, there were bound to be persons who would go to court for interpretation. That was, however, no reason why the laws should not be enacted which were as perfect as it was humanly possible to make them. The word "Shariat," however, was capable of only one meaning and he quoted authorities in support of his statement.

Further discussion was adjourned to next Thursday.

Befor the House adjourned Sir N. N. Sircar, Leader of the House, referred to the heavy work before the House regarding Insurance Bill and suggested it might be necessary either to sit later than the usual 5 o'clock or sit on Saturdays.

Mr. Satyamurthi stated it would be impossible to sit late hours.

The President suggested that party leaders would meet him tomorrow and decide what to do.

Congress Party's Decision

Simla, Sept. 9.

Before the Assembly commenced its session this morning, a meeting of the Congress Party was held, when it was decided that the party should remain neutral on twoBills namely Sir Mahomed Yakub's Bill to declare properties of a Muslim dying intestate and without any heir devolve upon the Muslim community, and Mr. Abdullah's Shariat Bill. The Muslim members of the party will have freedom to vote.

—:(o):—

Sec. 22 Of Public Tranquillity Act In D. I. Khan District

(Associated Press)

Abbottabad, Sep. 9.

The Governor has directed that Section 22 of the Public Tranquillity Act shall continue to remain in force in Dera Ismail Khan district from Sept. 23 till Nov. 29 next.

The District Magistrate, Dera Ismail Khan, is also vested with powers of the Provincial Government. It is understood that these orders were passed before the Congress Ministry came to power.

THE SOVIET HELP CHINA WITH ARMS AND AMMUNITION

—:(o):—

A Circumstantial Japanese Report

—:(o):—

ANOTHER BRITISH SHIP EXAMINED BY JAPANESE

Dangerous Situation In Swatow

(Reuter's Cable)

Tokio, Sept. 9.

A circumstantial Japanese report states that a big train of Soviet lorries, laden with aeroplanes and munitions have arrived at Sainfu, north-west China, where the Soviet instructors are reported to be training Chinese aviators and also that a formidable Communist leader Chuteh-in-Shensi has enrolled himself and his troops who are adepts at guerilla warfare under Nanking's banner.

Another British Ship Searched

Hong Kong, Sept. 9.

Another British steamer "Foo Shing," owned by the Indo-China Navigation Company, was boarded by a party of 15 from a Japanese destroyer, but after examination, was allowed to proceed to Japan.

Japanese Planes Brought Down

London, Sept. 9.

Sixty-one Japanese planes were brought down by the Chinese air force between Aug. 14 and 31, states the Chinese Embassy in London, adding that combats occurred in the Chekiang, Kiangsu and Anhwei Provinces. Machines included 20 heavy bombers, 24 light bombers, 5 pursuit planes and 3 seaplanes. The Chinese authorities declare to have buried 81 bodies of Japanese airmen and 10 captured aviators are imprisoned at Nanking.

Serious Situation In Swatow

Hong Kong, Sept. 9.

H. M. S. "Thracian" is preparing to leave for Swatow in answer to an appeal from the Britise Consul who reports the dangerous situation there after another Japanese bombing raid.

British CompanyPremises On Fire

Shanghai, Sept. 9.

After a day marked mainly by artillery duels and bombings by the Japanese planes the Chinese aeroplanes kept the International Settlement awake into the early hours by staging a number of spectacular raids upon the Japanese warships lying in the river. One of the misdirected bombs fell in the yard of the British owned China Import and Export Lumber Company and set fire to it, causing damage estimated at half a million dollars.

FRONTIER MINISTRY

NOT A COALITION CABINET, SAYS PT. NEHRU

New Congress Members' Pledge

(Associated Press)

Wardha, Sept. 9.

"I welcome the new Frontier Ministry", stated Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, interviewed by the Associated Press. He added:" It is true that the declaration made by the new Members of the Congress Party is somewhat different from the regular Congress pledge. Nevertheless, this declaration is comprehensive enough so far as the work in the legislature is concerned and both the policy and discipline of the Congress is accepted. Thus it is entirely incorrect to say that a coalition ministry has been formed in the Frontier Province".

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru declined to comment on the resolution relating to the Constituent Assembly passed by the Bihar Assembly before obtaining further particulars regarding the same.

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD'S STATEMENT

(Associated Press)

Lahore, Sept. 9.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, on the completion of his first visit to the Frontier, passed through Lahore this evening for Lucknow. A number of local congressmen, including Mr. Gopi chand Bhargava and Dr.Satyapal greeted him at the station and exchanged ideas on the new situation in the Frontier.

In an exclusive interview to the Associated Press, Babu Rajendra Prasad said that the dominant impression he was taking back with him was of the great popularity of the Congress among the intelligentsia as well as the rank and file of the Pathans which augured well for Dr. Khan Sahib's Ministry. He and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad were both convinced that the Ministry was the best in the circumstances. Judged from this point of view, he believed that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's visit was a success.

Gandhiji's Visit To Frontier

About Mr. Gandhi's visit to the Frontier, Babu Rajendra Prasad said that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was at present keeping indifferent health and as soon as the call comes from Dr. Khan, Mr. Gandhi would go to the Frontier. Asked about the fillip that the Congress success in the Frontier was likely to give to the other parts of India, Babu Rajendra Prasad said that Assam in certain respects undoubtedly came nearest to that province, but whether Assam, too, would have a Congress Ministry or not was a matter of speculton which was not profitable to discuss. Babu Rajendra Prasad concluded by stating that while he was in Bihar, he had not heard of any complaints of maltreatment of Muslims by Hindus in Bihar.

River Tapti In High Floods

OIL MILL AND TEMPLES UNDER WATER

(Associated Press)

Bombay, Sept. 10.

According to "The Times of India" Surat correspondent, the Tapti River is in high floods, and the water level was at 79 at mid-night. After midnight, there was a further rapid rise and the level was at 95. Water touched the city wall and enter the oil mill compound and temples, one of which was completely under water. Several inmates of the temples were vacated. The Surat-Adgar road is under water.

PANDIT NEHRU IN BOMBAY

A Busy Three Days' Programme

(Associated Press)

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, accompanied by his daughter, Miss Indra Nehru, arrived from Wardha and were received by Mr. Vallabhai Patel and local congress officials. His daughter is sailing to-morrow for Europe.

The Congress President has three days' busy programme in Bombay before leaving for a tour of Gujarat on Sept. 12.

MOB VIOLENCE IN NORTH BIHAR

ARREST OF COLLEAGUES UNDER EXCISE ACT RESENTED

Labourers Besiege Court Compound

JAIL WARDER AND POLICE ASSAULTED

(Associated Press)

Patna, Sept. 9.

A jail Warder, Police Officer and some constables were assaulted by a large mob of Musahars (a class of labourers) at Sitamarhi, North Bihar, yesterday according to a report received here.

It is stated that a mob of 1,000 Musahars with lathis besieged the court compound of the Sub-Divisional Officer demanding the release of their colleagues arrested under the Excise Act. Assurances proved unavailing and the mob became violent and rushed to the Jail, assaulted the Warder, Police Inspector and constables.

On additional Police being requisitioned, the mob began to disperse, but many refused to move. The Police, disarming them, a scuffle ensued in which several Musahars were injured. About 20 persons have been arrested, including leaders.

PUNJAB POLITICAL CONFERENCE

Change Of Dates

(Associated Press)

Lahore, Sept. 6.

The Punjab Political Conference is to be held at Gardhiwala on Oct. 9, 10, and 11, this being the second change in the dates. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Mr. Satyamurthi, Dr. Ashraf and others who have consented to attend are being informed of the change of dates through special messengers.

In reply to the Reception Committee's requests, Pradit Jawaharlal Nehru has sent a message stating that he would endeavour to attend the Conference, probably on the second and third day, mainly for the purpose of meeting Congress workers who are to assemble from all over the Province and discuss the situation in the Punjab with them.

ASSAULTING HONORARY MAGISTRATE

Accused Sentenced To Pay Fine Of Rs. 200

(Associated Press)

Benares, (By mail)

On a charge of assaulting a first class honorary Magistrate of the Town Hall Bench at Benares with wooden-slipper in the court-room during the hearing of a case, a person was today convicted under section 332, I. P. C. by the City Magistrate of Benares and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

FRONTIER CABINET MEETING

(Associated Press)

Abbottabad, Sept. 9.

The Cabinet held a sitting lasting over three hours last evening to discuss the budget with a view to recasting it within the brief time available.

BOY MISSING AT ELLORE

(From Our Correspondent)

Ellore, Sept. 7

Lakshmana Singh, the four year old son of Mr. S. P. Tulasiram Singh, Amin in the District Court of West Godavari, has been missing from his house since the 31st of August last. The boy is stated to have left his house with gold bangles and earrings at about 8 a.m. that morning and in spite of the best efforts to trace him, he is still not found. The Ellore Town Police are investigating into the matter.

LATEST NEWS

Karachi, Sept. 10.

The strike in the D. J. Sind College continues and the Principal has closed the college for the day. Mr. S. B. Bhutani, Principal, told the Associated Press that he had rusticated S. K. Talpur, the Muslim student in question for the rest of the term and would not admit him hereafter in the college.

The students met to-day in the College lecture theatre, where Miss S. Sitalani addressed them. She said it was not a communal question, but one in which the honour of a woman was at stake and urged the students to hold out till Talpur was expelled at least for three years by the University.

The students demand that suitable action be taken against Talpur who should be expelled at least for three years by the University and prompt action should be taken in similar cases. The Muslim students of the college, numbering 75, held that the rustication of Talpur is unfair, and intend requesting the Muslim members of the Sind Assembly to intervene.

COLOUR-BOX SYSTEM CRITICISED

Negation Of Democracy

ENCOURAGES SUPERSTITION

Mr. T. R. Kothandarama Mudaliar's Speech In Corporation Council

The following is the full text of the speech made by Mr. T. R. Kothandarama Mudaliar at the Council of the Corporation of Madras on Tuesday, Sept. 7:—

The colour box system tends to establish a state of political mirage which is the very negation of democracy which it was intended to prop up. That personal relationship, political understanding, supreme faith and confidence that is so essential between the electors and their representative is significantly absent in this system. The elector does not know to which person he has given his vote, to whom he should look up for help and guidance, and the representative who feels that he owes his success to the membership of a party having a particular colour, does not owe allegiance to his real masters, the electors, but to an 'ad hoc' body, to whose dictates he dances. This system has reduced representation to a mere mockery.

The colour-box system which has been introduced solely for the purpose of helping the illiterate voter to exercise his franchise intelligently has far from achieving that object, defeated the very purpose for which it was devised. It has thrown open the flood gates of ignorance, superstition and bigotry and has made the elector a prey to superstitious beliefs. If to-day the yellow box has won and the Yellow Bureaucracy is installed in power, it only signifies the triumph of superstition and ignorance over knowledge and of sentiment over reason. The sentiment which prefers one colour, saffron, (yellow) to any other had had its mighty sway. To perpetuate it would only mean a premium on superstition.

The system is unsuited to the Indian conditions. In a country where, for long ages, a certain section of the electorate has begun to attach the utmost sanctity to a certain colour in preference to others, it is neither fair nor just to imagine that the colour system will mete out justice to one and all. It is a system that is bound to fail on account of its inherent defects viz., colour-mindedness.

The system as we have seen it actually in practice is the worst that we have seen till now. The old system had nothing to condemn it except the time taken by the elector to exercise his or her vote, and has stood the test of ages. This system stands self-condemned, though it has been in vogue once. The provision of an observer who can become a canvasser, if he chooses to, the immunity that exists, for shoving many votes during interval when none of the candidates or agents are allowed to stay in the polling booth.—

Mr. M. Damodaram Naidu Interrupting:—Is it not time, Mr. Mayor? perhaps, he is reading the "Justice" Paper.

Mr. T.R. Kothandarama Mudaliar: Let him understand that he is in the Council. Let him not play his pranks here.

Mr. N. Rajagopalan: Read slowly.

Mr. T. R. Kothandarama Mudaliar: The immunity that exists for shoving many votes during interval when none of the candidates or agents are allowed to stay in the polling booth, leaving the field free for observers and officers—these are too many weak links in the system which make the extension of the system something akin to disenfranchising the electorate and making it a mere gamble. The system is more prone to become the handmaid of dishonesty and corruption than the other systems hitherto extant.

Last but not least, the indecent haste with which the system is sought to be introduced without giving the experiment sufficient time to watch and study its effect, unmindful of the illegality that will attend to the non-holding of elections during August and September, for as I read the Act, it is mandatory and no new clause as is found in the District Municipalities Act is found in the City Municipal Act which gives the Government power to stay the elections during August and September unless an amending Act is passed.

The Mayor: We are going to amend the Act.

Mr. T. R. Kothandarama Mudaliar: If the Act is going to be amended, the stopping of elections during August and September will be illegal.

The Mayor: We know all these things.

Mr. T. R. Kothandarama Mudaliar: I am told that a communication fixing the dates of the elections to be held in August and September went from the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, to the Government and that the latter had also fixed certain dates. Subsequently they have given it up until the Act is amended.

The Mayor: The Minister has already informed the Commissioner that he is going to postpone the elections.

Mr. T. R. Kothandarama Mudaliar: Unless an Amending Act has been passed...

The Mayor: It is going to be done.

Mr. T. R. Kothandarama Mudaliar: Then, I can only liken the introduction of this system into the City Municipal elections as the attempt to use a loaded dice against the non-Congress elements, and if I am not wrong, history which adorns the Epic period of Mahabharatha, the struggle between the Kauravas and Pandavas, is repeating itself and is bound to have the repercussions and result as it then had. I appeal to the present Government in the name of fairplay justice, honesty and everything that tends to the development and formation of real democracy that the most undemocratic system of the colour box should be done away with at the earliest possible moment.

The Mayor: I may tell you that the Congress Party goes according to merits. In fact, the Justice Party was in power when the colour box system was introduced. As regards corruption, even in those days, a voter who received money from one used to give his vote to another. (Laughter).

Mr. T. R. Kothandrama Mudaliar: There are reports to show that people worshipped the yellow boxes, they put annas into the box etc. etc. That shows the superstition of our people.

TRIVANDRUM NOTES

(Associated Press)

Trivandrum, Sept. 7.

An allotment of 150 thousand rupees for Broadcasting was passed by the Travancore Legislature in the last budget session and Government has finally sanctioned this allotment now.

A very large number of American and other tourists are likely to visit Travancore during the tourist season which has just commenced according to advices now available. It is expected this will include some very important figures in America and Europe. A large party will arrive in December, and another in January.

U. P. Governor's Address To The Legislature

NEW FORCES SET IN MOTION BY NEW CONSTITUTION

Relations Between The Services And Govt.

(Associated Press)

Lucknow, Sept. 9.

"Where everything is changed, the Governor, too, is not the Governor known to the former constitution," said His Excellency Sir Harry Haig, addressing for the first time, under the new Constitution, joint session of the two houses of the U. P. Legislature in the Assembly House. The Chamber, though enlarged, could not accommodate the 288 members and special arrangements had to be made.

His Excellency, continuing, said:—"He has his own important functions and responsibilities, but they were not the same as those exercised in previous conditions, and I can no longer address you now as I used to address the old legislature, feeling that I had some personal responsibility for the whole field of Government's activities. The policy, which is placed before you in this Legislature, is the policy of Ministers and it cannot be carried out unless it receives the support of the majority of the members of the Legislature."

A Source Of Power

His Excellency said that he was brought in personal contact with a body which represents the essential spirit of the new constitution. The Legislature is a source of power in the constitution. It represents the principle of democracy. It is a link between the people and the Government. Its conduct will be the touch stone of the working of a democratic system. The new constitution set in motion new forces, the working of which will have the profound effect on the future development of the province.

The Governor dwelt, at length, on the relations between the public Services and the Government and said: "The Government lays down policy and the services will carry them out. It is generally recognised that the satisfactory administration of a country depends on the efficient and loyal work of its public services. Contact between those who held political power in the province and the members of the Services owing to the past policy and condition has been slight but now that new relationship is established, there is no room for doubt that the members of the Services would carry out their duties in complete loyalty with every desire to assist the new administration. The Government are naturally closely concerned to see that the standard of conduct of their servants is the highest possible, blemishes and weaknesses removed and complaints of misconduct inquired into strictly. Misbehaviour of Government servants reacts on the credit of the Government itself. He added that the primary obligation of the Services was to maintain strictly a non-party attitude in their duty, work fairly and honestly and efficiently and let the public feel it can rely on proper, considerate and impartial treatment.

The Finances

His Excellency stated that during the three years he occupied the present office, the finances of the provinces were a source of constant and prominent anxiety. He complimented the present Government that in the difficult conditions they set an example of financial principle which was of the greatest value at the outset of the new system of Government.

Referring to the Cawnpore labour situation, His Excellency trusted that men of influence with public opinion would endeavour to prevent a situation being created which cannot be solved by method of argument and principles of justice.

"MODERN CHINA"

Prof. Tan Yun Shan's Lecture

(From our own Correspondent)

Vizag, Sep. 7.

Under the auspices of the Andhra University, Prof. Tan Yun Shan, Chief Organizer, Sino-Indian Cultural Society, Nanking, who has been staying in the Santiniketan for sometime, delivered last evening the first of his five lectures on "Modern China" in the University College of Arts, Waltair.

Profof. A. K. Chanda accompanied the Chinese Professor. The Maharajah Sahib of Jeypore was present at the meeting.

Prof. M. Venatarangiaya of the University welcomed the guest on behalf of the University.

In the course of his speech, Prof. Tan Yun Shan said as follows:—

Japan still called China by the name of Great Tang. That is because Japan was greatly influenced by the Chinese civilization of the Tang period. Japan's past civilization was nothing more than a cent percent copy of the Tang civilization and it was no wonder that Japan still called China by the name of Great Tang.

There are three kinds of special regions in the country of peculiar, political and juridical status. They are (1) the international trade ports (2) the Foreign Concessions and (3) the leased Territories. It is a cruel joke, the lecturer continued, to call these treaty ports, for a treaty presupposes an honest agreement between two equal and willing partners but the treaty terms were opened up by the force of unequal and unjust treaties wrested out of unwilling but weak hands of China. The so-called Foreign concessions are also a sort of treaty ports. The so-called leased territories are Chinese areas which China was made to lease out to foreign powers at the point of bayonet. They were leased out in name but occupied in fact. The National Government is endeavouring to denounce these unjust treaties, extra-territorial leases and foreign concessions. The attempt has got the sympathy of sincere and true internationalists and the movement promises success.

The Four Oldest Nations Of The World

The people of China are generally divided into six races but there is not much difference and distinction amongst them and they all contributed to the making of the great Chinese nation. The Egyptians, the Babylonians, the Hindus and the Chinese are the four oldest nations in the civilized world. Amongst them, the first two are to-day mere historical memories, while the Hindus and the Chinese still attract the world's attention. Really, there should be some special qualities in these two peoples which have enabled them to survive through history. European scholars often made the grave mistake of looking upon the Egyptians and the Babylonians as the two oldest in point of time. This mistake is occasioned by their almost complete ignorance of Chinese History and understanding of Chinese culture. The Chinese civilization is much older than either of these two civilizations.

Concluding, the lecturer said that the modern world is proud of its science but China is the land of its origin. The Chinese civilization is superior in quality to all other civilizations, past or present except to that of India. Science was not prostituted, he added, for anti-special purposes as in the modern west. He also said that of all civilised nations, China has the best record of written history and it is quite easy to know of China's past, should one be desirous of so doing.

ORISSA ...

GENERAL DI... CONCLUD...

Premier's ... Critic...

(Associated ...)

Cutta...

When the Legislative ... bly met today, the Spea... nounced that members wh... insufficiently acquainted o... acquainted with English, ... be allowed to speak in the ...nacular with the permission ... the Chair.

The general discussion on t... budget concluded to-day. E... Excellency the Governor watch... ed the proceedings for one hou... after lunch.

Mr. Bichitrananda Das, su... porting the budget, stated th... the Ministry could change t... policy, but could not change t... frame work of the budget duri... the short space of time. There were sufficient constructive ideas in the Premiers speech.

Mr. Nityananda Kanungo, Revenue Minister, stated that it would cost Rs. 50 lakhs for giving effect to the Flood Committee recommendations and would take ten years to complete and the Government had already started the examination of legal difficulties in enforcing the recommendations.

The Premier made a spirited reply to the criticisms levelled that the Ministry was "bureaucratised". In Bihar, even though a tax on land incomes was announced, the Zamindars came out with help to the Congress Ministry, but he was sorry to find that, even though there were no tax proposals, the Zamindars had not come out to help the ministry.

Regarding the criticism that the cost of the police administration was heavy, he stated that they were cutting down as much as possible, and compared the cost with that of other provinces Orissa's expenses were far less.

TRICHINOPOLY NOTES

(From our own Correspondent)

Trichy, Sept. 7.

Mr. T. R. Gopal Rao, Vice Chairman presided over a meeting of the Trichy Municipal Council held on Thursday when the offer of Dr. Muthuram of a donation of Rs. 5,000 for providing a maternity ward in the Teppakulam Dispensary with four beds, was accepted.

Mr. P. V. Balakrishna Iyer District Judge presided over the annual prize distribution of the St. Joseph's College on Wednesday and Mrs. Balakrishna Iyer distributed the prizes.

Mr. A. Manikkam Pillai, Vice-Chairman presided over the meeting of the Srirangam Municipal Council when it was resolved to supply books, slates etc., to the Adi Dravida boys and girls at Melur free of cost.

Mr. R. V. Ranganatham, District Educational officer, Tanjore, presided over the annual sports organised by the District Athletic Association in the Bell's Recreation Grounds on Saturday. Mrs. Ranganatham distributed the prizes.

MORE BRAHMINS CAPTURE SEATS AT TRICHINOPOLY

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Trichy, Sept. 7.

At a meeting of the Trichy Hindu Devasthanam Committee held yesterday Mr. V. Rangaswami Iyengar of Srirangam has been elected the President of the Committee. Mr. S. Sengamalam Pillai was the President hitherto.

Mr. K. Chinnasami Oodayar, representing the Thengalai Community, was a Trustee of the Srirangam Devasthanam. He has ceased to be the Trustee by efflux of time. Mr. Narasimha Iyengar has been appointed as a trustee in the place of Mr. Oodayar by the Hindu Religious Endowment Board.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Discussion: Govt. Policy Criticised

MINISTER'S REPLY TO DEBATE

Madras, Sept. 10.
adras Legislative -assembled yesterday nd continued and con- general debate on the 937—38.

question time, Rao M. Ramakrishna Reddi what provision had been e by the Government for iding the ryots with agri- ral implements and small s of timber for domestic ses and thorny materials ncing the fields.

Minister for Agriculture Rural Development said each Agricultural Demons- trator had a depot under his charge in which agricultural implements were stored. Rs. 32,000 had been provided in the budget for purchase of agricultural machinery, and in addition to this, Rs. 18 000 had been provided in the budget under the head of loans to agriculturists for purchase of machinery. Free removal of timber was also allowed to the ryots for certain purposes.

Rao Bahadur N. R. Samiappa Mudaliar asked for information in the following points—(a) whether the Government proposed to amalgamate the bifurcated District Boards and, if so, whether they proposed to amalgamate all the bifurcated District Boards and the principle which they proposed the r of amalgamation.

The Minister for Local Administration said that the whole subject was under sideration.

Discussion On The Budget

e general discussion on the et was then resumed, and C. R. Reddy, speaking first, that he could not do better than follow the example of his friend, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Srinivasa Sastri. They were glad to have in the Leader of the House, Rajan, who, in a spirit of erosity, responded to the call e country, unmindful of the storms in the Trichinopoly Pot and hoped that under leadership the usefulness dignity of the house would maintained and enhanced. He hoped that by the time the budget discussion was over and the supplemental grants were made, the Vizagapatam Medical College and the ndhra University would find a proper place in it and would be benefited.

Dr. Reddi then associated himself with Mr. Sastri and congratulated the Congress in accepting office and wished the Ministry long life. It was a matter of deep gratification to him to have been able to see and judge of the administration carried on by them and notice their attempts to avoid excesses in administration and maintain the great principle upheld by ancient philosophers, the adoption of the golden mean—the great middle path.

The speaker then referred to the attitude of the Ministry in releasing certain prisoners and hoped that their clemency in the matter would not be regarded ar a license to break law and order.

A Changed Attitude

Proceeding, he said he was glad to note the changed attitude of the Ministry towards officials and he was glad also that the attitude of the officials towards the Ministry had also changed. He hoped that this mutual goodwill and confidence would not only be continued but also enhanced with more intimate contact and intercourse.

Dr. Reddy continuing observed that while the Ministry was justifying the confidence reposed in them by the people they had forgotten the surcharges made District Boards and Municipal Councils in connection with the closing of institutions on the occasion of Mahatma Gandhi's visit and hoped that the surcharges, if they had been collected, would be refunded with six per cent. interest.

Referring to the Premier's speech in regard to the acceptance of office and the assurance regarding Governors' powers, he said that he had studied the pronouncements of the Premier since the elections and had often stated that so long as the Ministry produced a balanced budget there would be no case for the Governor to exercise the powers of intervention.

Budget And Premier's Speech

The Premier had referred to the good credit of the province and to the main principles of finance on which the administration of the country should rest. He however found that the actual budget and the Premier's speech did not altogether tally with these principles.The Premier realised the responsibility resting on him as regards finances and the people had such great confidence in the present Cabinet that they had no doubt about prudential financial administration. The Ministers came into power amidst great enthusiasm and had very little time to frame the budget. The budget he pointed out was really a deficit budget though it showed a small surplus. The amount provided for commmutation of pensions (Rs. 10-3/4 lakhs) used to be debited to revenue, but now it was transferred to borrowings. If the usual procedure had been followed them there would have been a deficit. Then the Premier had taken credit for a small amount relating to license fee on mill cloth dealers. He was of the opinion that a tax should be either protective or productive of sufficient revenue. On the Prime Minister's own showing, it had no revenue value at present and the rate of the fee had not been given. He did not know if it was put in the budget for recognition of a principle so that it might be introduced next year and the rate raised. He hoped that the nex budget would contain a splendid survey of the field of reforms that would be undertaken and the way in which those reforms were proposed to be met. It was said that prohibition would be introduced at any cost and, he hoped, that in the persuit of his frantic idealism, the Prime Minister would not consign their finances to the flames.

Prohibition Policy

Dr. Reddy next referred to the policy of prohibition adumberated by the Congress Ministry. They had not been told how best to meet the loss sustained by the adoption of prohibition even in one district—Salem. How were they to meet the situation caused in the loss of revenue by the introduction of prohibition? In which way could they increase their revenue or reduce their expenditure? A solution to these points was necessary and he hoped that the Ministry would remember this and give a general bird's-eye view or a survey of the whole statistics. It was when dealing with prohibition, that he (the speaker) believed that the Prime Minister had ignored the prudent principle of sound financial policy. He warned the Ministry not to consign their finances to the flames even though the money derived from drink was 'tainted' money. He was a believer in the old 'Vedanta' and believed that all money was tainted. In furtherance of the cause of prohibition, it was stated that no prohibition would be placed on the manufacture of sweet toddy. If sweet toddy was stored for sometime it became formented. How, he asked, were they going to make and find out this differentiation.

It was said that, consequent on the introduction of prohibition in one district (Salem), several people would be thrown-out of employment. There were no reliable statistics available on the subject but, according to newspaper reports, he understood that about ten-thousand people would be thrown out of employment. How were they going to find employment for these people? That was again a great danger in introducing the policy of prohibition. He was told that addressing a meeting of Village Officers, a distinguished official of the Government had said that they would have to find emloyment for those thrown out of employment on account of the introduction of prohibition. It was a novel duty cast upon the Village Officers and he did not known if this was justified. If his information was correct, he also understood that a threat was held out to the Village Officers that if they did not find employment for those thrown out of employment, their hereditary rights would be taken away.

The Premier asked if the speaker was in order in attacking an official, who was not present, in his speech on the budget.

The President:—No.

Dr. C. R. Reddi said that he qualified by the statement, "if the report was true." He was not attacking the official at all. In view of the President's ruling he would present the same set of facts in a different way. He asked if the introduction of prohibition would involve a responsibility on the Village Officers to provide employment for those thrown out of employment and would the failure of Village Officers to do it result in the deprivation of their hereditary rights?

The Premier again intervening said that the official concerned should not be attacked because he was not there. There was no reference to it in the budget.

Dr. Reddy maintained that he was entitled to draw his own inferences. He observed that the financial loss consequent on the introduction of prohibition would be very great and it was up to the Ministry to find out ways and means to meet this loss and slow down the carrying out of the programme of prohibition.

Referring next to the question of salaries, the speaker suggested the appointment of a committee who could arrive at a noble settlement which would be approved by the Secretary of State. Some members suggested reduction in the staff, while others suggested the idea of employing more honorary staff. To him all these looked as moonshine. He believed that by a careful scrutiny, the Prime Minister might be able to find ways and means to make up the loss in revenue caused by the introduction of prohibition. He viewed with mingled feelings of fear and hope the next year's budget. So far as the Ministry acted cautiously, they need have no fear from the opposition and he hoped that in their anxiety for success of the Congress orientation they would not dislocate the finances of the province.

Mr. Narayana Menon

Mr. M. Narayana Menon (Malabar—General) referred to the good points in the budget—land revenue remission, relief for rural indebtedness, loans to agriculturists, improvement of water-supply and grants for education—and said that more grants had been provided for these purposes.The Prime Minister had within the short time at his disposal, been able to lay the foundation of a national budget.

Referring to prohibition, the speaker said that drink was against all moral and religious principles. An Army of Congress volunteers was willing to help the Ministry in propaganda work. The land revenue remission that was made, he complained, was not adequate. They wanted at least 25 per cent more, but as the Premier had pointed out all this could not be done in a day and he advised that due care and caution should be exercised in the distribution of this amount of remission. Finally, he complained that no irrigation schemes had been floated in Malabar.

Sir K. V. Reddi

Sir K. V. Reddi Nayudu speakink next said that he was a rather plain-speaking man and his expression of views would be somewhat different from those of the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastriar or Dr. C. R. Reddi. But on that account his views did not mean that there was any hostility or antagonism in them.

According to the budget, the cash balance was Rs. 6,000. However much they might admire Micawber's ability to economise, it had not been customary to have only such a small balance. An emergency might arise and Government might be called upon to spend a large sum of money, an emergency such as the recent cyclone in Guntur, and then Government should be able to make use of their own resources and not obtain money from another loan. It had been stated that Rs. 6 crores and odd were saved by the previous Government, and it was in no small measure due to Mr. C. E. Jones. He (the speaker) was partly responsible for it. It was he who made Mr. C. E Jones (Finance Secretary) remain there and prepare the budget, for Mr. Jones wanted to go on leave and he persuaded H. E. the Governor to ask Mr. Jones to remain here. He consented to it on condition that he should be let off in November.

Apart from the revenue of Rs. 15 crores and 93 lakhs, Government wanted Rs. 294 lakhs for purposes of capital expenditure to be covered by the loan of Rs. 150 lakhs and Rs. 149 lakhs cash balance. Of this Rs. 162 lakhs were required for works including irrigation, electricity and civil works. There was no objection to give money for works like electricity which were productive but, he thought that works which were not productive, such as buildings for officers, should not be financed from borrowings.

No Admirer Of Bloated Finances

Sir K. V. Reddi, continuing, said that ne had never been an admirer of bloated finances. Even Micawber would have saved a little more not only for his bitter beer, which may not be available hereafter. The Congress Ministry stated that there was a provision of Rs.75 lakhs for concessions of land revenue and Rs. 30 lakhs as loans. These amounts were there even before the Congress Ministry came into power. The Interim Ministers took charge on Apr. 1 and by about April 23 an order was issued relating to reduction in land revenue.

It was not a mere proposal; it was a settled fact. Instructions were issued to the Marjoribanks Committee to find out ways and means of spending that amount, The Premier had stated that the Government had not yet decided how best to distribute the amount One would like to know whether it was the intention of the Government to cancel the decision of the previous Government. If so, it would be unprecedented, and the turn of the Congress Ministers might come when they would be by another party. Then their orders also might be cancelled.

The Hon. Mr. T. Prakasam: We are not afraid.

Sir K. V. Reddy:—You need not be afraid. I am only asking you to remember that.

Regarding the recent loan Sir K. V. Reddi Naidu said that when the provincial loan was subscribed for, the people did not know the contents of the Madras Budget.

The speaker was one of those who wanted to render into Caesar the things that are Caesar's. He was also one of those who did not want to render untoCaesar that was notCaesar's. If the people had still come forward, it was because their predecessors had maintained a sound financial position. The credit therefore should go to others and it was not fair to claim that the policy of the Government had been accepted by the investor. There were other reasons. The money market is very easy. Even if the Government had said. 2¾ percent there would have been enough money. Proceeding Sir Kurma said that impression had been left in the minds of some people that things were being done in a hurry. One had only to open his newspaper to find that those orders were fired out with the rapidity of a machine gun. One would find orders relating to release of prisoners, even persons who were under trail and those who were convicted only yesterday and statements about the introduction of Hindi. He would in all humility suggest that it would do the Ministers no wrong if they took a little time to think of these subjects. The impression had got abroad that anybody could do anything by approaching a Minister or a local Congressman.

Guntur Incident

A very reliable person, he said, told him of an amazing thing which happened in Guntur. The Collector of the district was going round the town in his car on account of cholera inspection. He wanted to see what was happening and whether the officers were on duty and sufficient relief was being given to the people. When he returned home a number of people cheered him as heartily as they would cheer the Premier. The Collector wondered what was the cause of this, but the explanation was clear. When he went to his house and saw the back of his car, he found a placard "Long live revolution". That must have reduced the respect which the Collector would have commanded otherwise. When this respect for authority was lost, how was it possible for this officer to carry out his duties without fear or favour. Once respect for law and order was gone, confusion and chaos would be the result.

As regards the introduction of Hindi, the feeling in the country had been sufficiently expressed and it would not be wise to flout public opinion. In Salem even in the Premier's own district, meetings were held at which it was stated that the compulsory introduction of Hindi would not do for this province. He had no objection to its being introduced as an optional subject. He objected to its being made compulsory.

Salaries "Cut"

As regards the salaries cut, the speaker said that Dr. C. R. Reddi and the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri had sounded a note of warning and it was sufficient. The Premier expected loyalty and efficiency from the services. Cut in the salaries was not consistent with loyalty. To cut down salaries and ask persons to be efficient was to do self-contradictory things. Quality was not gained by lowering the standard of living of the official class, but by raising the standard of living of the proletariat and the lower classes. They should strive to raise the standard of living of those who were below instead of trying to bring down the level of those who were high.

Referring to Khaddar, Sir K. V. Reddi said that he did not believe in Khaddar. He believed in machinery. It was essential that they should show that India was equal to others in every respect. Unless India fought them in their own weapons it would not be possible for them to have anything like success in that direction. He said that Kemal Pasha of Turkey attracted the respect of all to that country which was once a laughing stock. He insisted that even fez cap should be discarded and European hats of the British or the French, probably the latter, worn. Turkey was respected even by Hitler and Mussolini and other dictators. When it came to a question of food, living and homes, were there not hundreds of people roaming about in the city of Madras sleeping under trees? If something could be done for them and provide them with homes to live in they would certainly achieve much and raise the standard of living of the people.

Prohibition

Touching on Prohibition, the speaker said that by prohibition the Government were trying to make men moral and economically sound. Would it be really possible to achieve their object like that? Even Rama drank. The poet says that when Sita was taken away, Rama could not drink even his usual soma juice. Men drank and the method proposed to stop drink must be feasible. There were certain practical difficulties in their way. We attended our clubs. We went to cinemas and theatres. We played bridge and golf. What was the enjoyment the poor fellow in the field had? It was drink. That and that alone gave him some joy. "Why do you want to deprive him of that joy?" There was no difference of opinion on the question of drink, some said that it was good while others said that it was bad. Why should anybody be put to any inconvenience?

They should have some other recreation. It was all well to teach morality by statutes and executive orders. They knew the example of America, they knew of bootleggers and gangsters coming into existence there. They should realise the dangers that would arise from prohibition. It was tried in America and it failed. Would the same be the result of prohibition here? There would be illicit manufacture of drink. It was said that the Government would not have any special staff to stop such malpractices.

A Grave Danger

There could not be a graver danger that the employment of a private agency for the enforcement of prohibition. In Guntur, for instance, the speaker said, following the recent visit of the Minister (the Hon. Dr. T. S. S. Rajan) in connexion with Government's efforts to combat cholera there, a volunteer, who called himself an agent of the Minister, went to the District Medical Office and asked the officer there to depute certain Sanitary Officials and send some quantity of disinfectants or medicines to a place. The Health Officer felt stunned. Under such circumstances would it be possible for the officer to carry on his duties efficiently? How was he to know that the man who called upon him was really authorised by the Minister for the purpose?

It was an exaggeration to say, the speaker continuing said, that the people in the Presidency were all drunkards Those on the opposite side of the House (the Congress benches) were not making a difference between drinkers and drunkards. It was wrong to suppose that everybody who was drinking was a drunkard. There was a distinction between drinkers and drunkards.

The matter was beset with the gravest consequences. The Ministry had admitted that they had not yet devised plans to replace the revenue that would be lost by enforcing prohibition. It was not a small sum that would be lost, for the amount of loss would be Rs. 4 crores one-fourth of the total revenue of the Province. And so much more thought should have been bestowed on this problem. The principle and conviction were there, but let it be remembered that there were also those who did not have that conviction. Only they did not admit it openly.

Reading certain passages in the budget speech, the speaker said that during his political career of over 40 years he had never come across a case in which an incoming Ministry has made such charges against the previous Ministry. All those who were ministers then were not now in the House. Of the Executive Councillors, one was away in England and the other was on other duty. Two of the Ministers were not elected and it was left to him, unfortunately

(Continued on page 8)

Justice

MADRAS FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1937

WEEKLY FILM NEWS

"WINGS OF THE MORNING"

AT ROXY

Madras, Sept. 10.

Brought to the screen in all the life-like beauty of natural Technicolor "Wings of the Morning," the flaming romance of a lovely fugitive fleeing from strife-torn Spain, will open on Saturday 11th Sept., at the Roxy Talkies. Annabella, a new and alluring sensation of the screen, is starred with Henry Fonda and Leslie Banks in the film, which presents the world-famous tenor, John McCormack. A thrilling mixture of drama, spectacle and surprise, the Twentieth Century-Fox release achieves remarkable effects through its natural, perfected Technicolor, so life-like and beautiful that you'll think you've never seen colour on the screen before. The spectacular changing of the Guard at Buckingham Palace, home of English Kings; the most sensational Derby ever run, with jockey Steve Donoghue riding his most thrilling race; John McCormack. beloved Irish tenor, singing the songs of Ireland that have made him famous—these are a few of the moments that make "Wings of the Morning" a film at once beautiful and breathtaking. As a different and alluring as her uuusual name, the lovely Annabella appears first in a prologue, showing her as Marie, a gypsy princess. She marries Leslie Banks, the Earl of Clontarf, who dies on the hunting field five months later, and learns, when she returns to the gypsies, that her marriage has brought a curse on her descendants for three generations. As the great-grand daughter of the gypsy princess, Marie appears in modern times, fleeing from a Spain torn by revolution. Safe in Ireland, Marie seeks trainer for her horse, "Wings of the Morning," so that she may win the English Derby and a dowry that will enable her to marry the fiance she left in Spain. Henry Fonda, as Kerry Gilfallen a young Irish trainer, falls in love with Marie and agrees to train her horse, though he has a Derby candidate of his own. He gives a party for Marie, at which John McCormack sings, and when the girl's jockey breaks his leg, it is Kerry who volunteers the services of his own jockey, the famed Steve Donaghue. This Kerry does although he realizes that a Derby victory and a dowry will probably take Marie away from him forever. Although seeming victory comes to Marie in the most sensational Derby ever run, the curse of the gypsies has yet another stroke of misfortune for her, and it is Marie's great grandmother whose last earthly gesture comes to the rescue in a startling conclusion that removes the curse forever and makes possible the union of Kerry and Marie. Stewart Rome, Harry Tate and Irene Vanbrugh are also featured in the cast. Harold and Schuster directed the film, which is based on stories by the late Donn Byrne. The Twentieth Century-Fox release was produced by Robert T. Kane.

At Gaiety

"Padmajothi". Modern Theatres' Tamil picture, will be released at Gaiety from to-morrow.

A scene in "Ladies in Love", coming shortly to Roxy Talkies. In it are featured Janet Gaynor, Loretta Young, Simone Simon and Constance Bennett.

"DAKSHA-YAGNA"

Khemka Production

Calcutta, Sep. 5.

Mr. B. L. Khemka's next picture is a mythological hit- Daksha-Yagna in Tamil-the shooting of which is to be commenced very shortly at his famous East India Film Studios in Regent Park, Tollygunge at Calcutta.

It's only the other day morning a troupe of talented artistes arrived at the Howrah Station by the Madras Mail, consisting of the famous Stage and Screen player Mr. V. A. Chellappa, Raja Naga-Sunder, Selvaratnam, Nataraja Iyer, and others. The female star-group consists of Srimathis Radha Bai, Chandramma, Jailakshmi and others; whereas the Comedian-group is filled up with our most popular Krishnan-Mathuram and Sankaraier-Mangalam teams.

Raja Chunder Sekhar, who was attached to the Film City of Bombay for nearly the past decade, and who has to his credit quality pictures like "Gubbi Satharam", "Bhakta Tulasidas", and "Chandra Mohana" etc., will direct this ambitious production of Mr. Khemka, whilst Mr. Desigar, the well-known playwright of the Tamil-Nad is fast nearing completion of writing the dialogues and composing the songs.

It is further learnt that Mr. B. N. Tagore of The Indian School of Oriental Arts, Calcutta, whose services Mr. Khemka has specially engaged for this picture, has already submitted his designs for the gorgeous sets, costumes, and ornaments, which portary the real Puranic type.

It is expected that the auspicious shooting will be done by the middle of this month.

"BHAKTHA TULASIDAS"

At Broadway

Madras, Sept. 1.

"Bhaktha Tulasidas", Murugan Talkies' Tamil picture, starring M.K. Radha and Sabithadevi, will be released at Broadway Talkies from to-morrow.

At Kinema

Kinema Central will show "Chintamani", (Tamil) for 27th week from to-morrow.

At Crown

"Mr. Ammanji", and "Kausalaya" will be seen for 4th week at Crown from to-morrow.

BALA YOGINI IN (TELUGU)

Madras, Sept. 7.

Mr. K. Subramanyam of the Madras United Artistes Corporation has finished some interior scenes of Telugu "Balayogini" The comic interludes between the Sastri and his wife and later where the Sastri is paid in his own coin by Kamala the lame girl, have all been taken nicely and Bhanumathi who is acting as the Sastri's wife has given a good account of herself. We are sure that cine-fans will be able to appreciate the beautiful and homely dialogues of the couple. Mr. K. Subramanyam is now busy with the exterior of Sastri's house where the Ramayana Kalakshepam is to be taken. The Sastri's house is beautifully painted white and red and decked with mango and cocoanut thoranams. A number of extras have been engaged and this scene will no doubt recall memories of 'Pial Kalakshepam' so common in South India even to-day. Mention may also be made here about the most accurate and artistic set, so typically portraying the middle class house in the South and Mr. Sarma deserved every word of praise. Mr. G. Ramabrahmam, the Associate Director is attending even to the minutest details.

As regards Srimathi S. D. Subbulakshmi's picture, rehearsals are going ahead and the "shooting" may start in a very short time.

A Surprise

It was indeed a surprise to many, even to the intimate friends of Mr.K. Subrahmanyam, on the 1st inst. when he started the shooting of "Seva Sadan" the heart-rending story of that great novelist Premchandar. It was a further surprise to see Srimathi M. S. Subbulakshmi frisking about the studio enthusiastically in the make up. She is playing the female lead, and inspite of its being her first film day, she acquitted herself in the most responsive manner and it is a wonder to many that the rehearsals should have been conducted in such a secret. With a beautiful personality and a very agreeable voice, we are sure she will win a good many laurels even in this first attempt of hers. Shooting is proceeding simultaneously with that of Bala Yogini (Telugu)

At Saraswathi

Saraswathi Talkies will continue showing "Rajabhakthi", featuring P. S. Ratnabai and P. S. Saraswathibai for the second week from to-morrow.

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(Continned from page 7)

to bring to the notice of the Honourable the Prime Minister, how much they had felt this insult.

Other Speakers

Mr. J. P. Mallikarjuna then spoke supporting the budget.

Mr. N. R. Samiappa Mudaliar, speaking next wanted to know why in the Congress orientation of the budget, agriculturists were sadly neglected.

Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar said that they were not there to defend what all Rama did. The speaker did not want to tolerate what Rama did. He did not know how it was a desirable thing. As for services, he said they must be taught that they were servants and not masters, and their pay should therefore be cut without mercy.

Sir Mahomed Usman

Sir Mahomed Usman congratulated the Ministry for having given Congress orientation to the budget and on introducing prohibition. Since his school days he had been taking part in temperance propaganda. Their sole object was to put down the drink evil. In spite of official propaganda for rooting out the drink evil, it had been going on merrily and drink had not been decreased. The evil should be put down with a firm hand. Drastic diseases required drastic remedies. Unless the Government was firm and determined to check the evil, no good would come out of it. (Mr. Prakasam : Hear, hear). The moral well-being of the people was a matter of great importance at the hands of the popular Government and no better scheme could be put forward than prohibition. (Cheers from Congress benches) The moment prohibition was introduced in Salem District, he was sure 60 per cent people would give up the drink habit. People drank because there were facilities for it. About 40 per cent of the people might take up to illicit distillation. But if the Government made up its mind to take action, illicit distillation would disappear. (Hear, hear).

Salaries Question

Regarding the reduction of salaries of Government servants, Sir Mahomed hoped that the Prime Minister would take all aspects of the matter into consideration and see that the hardship was minimised.

The speaker congratulated Mr. V. V. Giri when he corrected his mis-reported speech at Berhampore that all police force would be used as Congress volunteers. He was glad to note that the Minister had publicly stated that the Police force had nothing to do with the politics of the country.

Sir Usman was prepared to give the Ministers their fullest support in all their measures that would bring material and moral progress of the Province. But there was one other matter in which he and the members of his party were not able to see eye to eye with the Congress and that was the political destiny of the country. Speaking on behalf of his Party, Sir Usman said that he would give his fullest support to the object of getting Dominion Status within the British Empire.

Prime Minister's Reply

In his reply to the debate on the budget, the Premier touched on prohibition, Khadder and other factors. He said that it was more or less well-known that the attitude of India towards the drink evil was different if not slightly different from the attitude in other countries. There was a great difference between drink and drunkenness. In India it was fortunate that by an instinct the people objected even to moderate drinking and considered it wrong. He did not want his friend, Sir K. V. Reddy to imagine that he saw no distinction between drink and drunkenness.

Proceeding, the Premier said that Mr. B. Narayanaswami Naidu complained that there was no rural advantage in the budget and that nothing had been done to the agriculturists. If the member would go through the earlier pages of the Budget memorandum and added up the figures, he would find that greater provision was made in regard to rural areas than was done in the previous year.

Voluntary Co-operation

The Prime Minister added that Dr. P. J. Thomas had said that it was easy to give up revenue and not the drink habit. But he was of opinion that it was difficult to give up revenue and that it was easy to give up drink. It could not be said that genarations of people were added to drink habit in an unbroken chain. It was easy to ask the younger generation to give up the habit. The question of employing the volunteer agency had caused alarm in some quarters. There was some misunderstanding in respect of that question. It was not the intention of the Government to arm the members of their party with magisterial or police powers. The critic had stated that it was difficult to enforce abstinence and that legislation could not improve matters. It was no doubt true. Therefore, he thought, that there should be a moral army to get success. For this they could have a voluntary band of workers to cooperate with the Government and they could not succeed only by employing persons drawing high salaries. He did maintain that voluntary cooperation was absolutely essential for the success of the movement.

The Prime Minister next referred to the criticism that it was not a surplus budget and said that there was no merit in having a surplus budget. It was not a profit and loss account. It was wrong to say that any Government should tax far more than necessary. It was better to leave money in the hands of the people so that it could multiply than to tax them and show surplus. He did claim special credit for having a small surplus. Mr. C. R. Reddy had criticised the proposal for meeting the cost of commutation of pensions from borrowings. Although it was proper to charge it from revenues, it was not improper to charge it to capital as they had not got time to levy new taxation.

Hand Spinning

Referring to the criticism regarding the provision of 2 lakhs for encouraging handspinning, the Premier stated that although handloom cloth was much better today it deserved protection because of the competition it had to face from the mills. It was the tears of the weaver in the countryside that had to be watched. Handspinning was a traditional and age-long occupation of numerous families and it was the next big industry to agriculture. How could it be protected except by hurting the mill industry to some extent? He maintained that the mill industry could stand the hurt, because it had stood the foreign competition.

But it could be asked why such a small licence fee should be levied. He wanted to make the policy of the Government clear. The Government were restricted all-round and hedged in by statutory safeguards. They could not levy excise revenue without the co-operation of the Government
levied this sm

Regarding
political prison
said that every
fully examined and
imagined that a
policy was adopted
out proper exan
should blame himse
gress was not con
to the release. It
mitted to certai
with regard to violenc
violence. Dr. C. R. Redd
found fault with the Min
for putting in certain cond
with regard to the rele
some prisoners. The Cc
was bound by certain pol
non-violence and were ri
taking extra caution und
circumstances under whic
took charge of the admin
tion. It was not possible t
release Mr. Amir Hyder Khai
as his case was under the juris
diction of the Government o
India.

Continuing the Prime Minister
referred to the criticism that but-
ter milk should not be given t
all the prisoners. He said th
if the party to which the presen
Government belonged found
themselves again in prison, the
Government coming into pow
might withdraw the supply
buttermilk. The Congress M
nistry had decided to g
buttermilk to prisoners in th
light of the experience they ha
gained of the life of prisoners
jails. It was wrong to thi
that buttermilk was not a
diet. It contained cow pr
and even if it was given
diluted form it would do
good.

Reduction In Salaries

As regards cut in the sa
of Government servan
Premier assured the Hous
nothing improper wou
done to them. There
country in the world whe
officers of the Govern
received salaries which was
in proportion to the natic
income.

The question of salaries w
intrinsically, intimately
inextricably bound up wit
condition of the tax-pay
wise statesman should kee
the pictures. The count
in a state of hunger
trenchment and they s
retrench. But some people
that salaries should not
reduced and that supe
numeraries should be remove
The Services were not full
such people who had no wo
But the question had to
examined. Which was a better
thing; to drive out certain men
or to have a general cut? Of
course, they would have to remove such men if they were found unnecessary. But it did not mean that they should prefer that method to the reduciion of saiary. He had known that even poor workmen were willing to reduce their salaries if by such a reduction they could save their brethren from being thrown out of employment. Could they prefer unemployment to reduction of salaries?

The Premier concluded with
his grateful thanks for th
speakers on the budget and h
felt that his budget was
approved.

The House then rose for the day at 6-45 p. m.

BOMBAY PREMIER

Departure For Poona

(Associated Press)

Bombay, Sept. 10.

After a week round of parties and receptions, Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier and his colleagues are leaving for Poona to-morrow.

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